THE BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED THRICE A-WEEK,—EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES.

No Subscriptions can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the subscription is propose

VOL. XLVII. SATURDAY 2 FEBRUARY, 1839. NO. 3208

FOR THE CAPE AND LONDON,
The Ship "*Mermaid*"—600 Tons, INGRAM CHAPMAN, Commander, having nearly all her cargo engaged will be dispatched on the 25th Instant, calling on the Malabar Coast.

She carries an experienced Surgeon and has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

For freight or passage apply to Captain CHAPMAN—or to

FOSTER AND Co.

Bombay, 2d Feb., 1839.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The "ELORA" of 340 tons Register, JOHN BLAIR Commander, has the greater part of her cargo engaged and will sail with all despatch.

For freight or passage, having good Poop accommodations, apply to,

SKINNER AND Co.

Dady's Buildings, 30th January 1839.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON AND MADRAS.

THE fast sailing Brig CATHERINE, *F. N. Pendygrass*, Commander, will have quick dispatch—Apply to *Eduljee Framjee*, Bombay Green.—Bombay, 1st February, 1839.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration in the Goods of *Henry Scott Oswald Smith*, late a Lieutenant in the Military service of the East India Company on their Madras Establishment, deceased, may be granted to *Oswald William Ketterer Esq.* Registrar of the Said Court, all, persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof. Dated the 25th day of January, 1839.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular, the Goods, and Chatels, Rights and Credits of *Peter William Prevost*, late of Bombay French Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to *Oswald William Ketterer Esquire*, Registrar of this Honorable Court, limited for the purpose of collecting the assets and of paying the Debts of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 24th day of January 1839.

GEORGE HANCOCK.
Proctor for Petitioner.

COUR SUPREME.

APPLICATION ayant été faite à la Cour Suprême de Judicature de Bombay, pour que le Sieur *Oswald William Ketterer Griffier* de la dite Cour administre, en recevant tons ce qui lui apparlient de droit, a la succession, du defunt *Pierre William Prevost*, habitant français a Bombay, afui que le dit Sieur *Greffier* puisse ramasser les biens, et payer les legs de dit défunt. Tous ceng que en sont interessés y sont informés de cela par cell ci. Le 24 Janvier 1839.

GEORGE HANCOCK,
Procureur du suppiant.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of *Hormusjee Byramjee Mettah*, late of Bombay Parsee, Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to *Nasserwanjee Hormusjee*, the only son of the abovenamed deceased. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 24th day of January, 1839.

MORGAN AND ARMITAGE,
Petitioner's Proctors.

મરનાર•પારશી•કોરમજી•બેફરામજી•અ
ફના•શ્રી•મુમબઇનો•રેફવાશી•હતો•તેની•શ
રવે•માલ•મીલકતનુ•અખતીઆરનામુ•લેવા
શાગુ•શ્રી•મુમબઇની•જુદીકોર્ટની•શ્રુપરી
ન•કોરટમો•એ•મરનારનો•એખલો•એકજ•
ીકરો•નશરવાંનજી•કોરમજીએ•અરજ•
ીધીછેજે•મકને•મલે—એ•વાશતે•શરવે•
ોકો•જેકોઇ•કેનાં•બાબશતા•કોએ•તેનાંએ
•અકેર•થાએ—તારીખ ૨૪ મી• જાનીવા
૧૮૩૯ ❀

મારગીન•તથા•આરમીટેજ
અરજ•કરનારનાં•વકીલને

SUPREME COURT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the last will and Testament of Bye Maha Cooverbye alias Naveebye the widow of *Sahah Damodhur Sivlall* of Bombay Hindoo deceased.

APPLICATION, having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that probate of the last Will and Testament of the said BYE MAHA COOVERBYE alias NAVEEBYE may be granted to SHAH PRANJEEVAN BAPOOSHAH the brother of the said deceased and the sole Executor named in and appointed by the said last Will and Testament. All persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 31st day of January 1839.

C. A. WEST,
Proctor.

જાહેરખબર•આશતીકાલ•શાહેડ
મરનાર•બાઇ•માકા•ખુવરબાઇ•તેનુ•આર
નામ•નવીબાઇ•તે•મરનાર•શાકા•દામો
ધર•શીવલાલ•શ્રી•મુમબઇનો•ફીનકુ•રેફે
વાશી•હતો•તેની•વીઢવાનાં•છેલાં•વીલ•
અથવા•વશીએતનામાં•બાબત ❀
એજ•બાઇ•માકા•ખુવરબાઇ•તેનુ•આર
નામ•નવીબાઇનાં•છેલાં•વીલ•અથવા•વશી
એતનામાંનો•અખતીઆર•લેવા•શાગુ•શ્રી•
મુમબઇની•જુદીકોર્ટની•શ્રુપરીમ•કોરટનો
શાકા•પરાંતજીવંન•બાપુશાકા•તે•એ•મરનાર
બાઇનો•લાઇ•થાઇ•તેફેને•એખલાને•વીલ
નો•નામ•લખી•વકીલ•ઠેરવેલોછે•તેને•અરજ
કીધીછેજે•મકને•મલે—એ•વાશતે•શરવે•
લોકો•જેકોઇ•કેનાં•બાબશતા•કોએ•તેનાંએ
ને•અકેર•થાએ—તારીખ ૩૧ મી•જાની
વારી ૧૮૩૯ ❀

૨૬—એ—વેશટ—વકીલ

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Tuesday the 5th Proximo, *Blackwell Cursetjee and Co.* will sell by Auction at their Rooms at 11 A. M. A quantity of Bengal Table Cloths, Brown Holland, Blankets, Parsee Turbans of Madras manufacture, Pieces of Lono, Large and Small Looking Glasses, a variety of useful articles of Household furniture, Sundries &ca.

AT 1 A. M.

About 100 Dozen of Beer, a few dozen of Sherry and a few dozen of Port Wine in Pints.

AT 2 P. M.

Any Carriages or Cattle that may offer.

Bombay, 2d February, 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Tuesday the 21st instant, BLACKWELL CURSETJEE &Co. will sell by public Auction, at their Rooms at 11 A. M. the following Wines & recently imported, viz· Sparkling Champagne, Sparkling Hock, Tinta Madeira, Port Wine in Pints, Lafitte, La Rose, St. Julien Leoville and Margane Clarets, and Cherry Brandy.

The above is strongly recommended to Messes, & Families at out stations.

Samples for payment may be had on application to the Auctioneers.

Bombay 2nd Feby. 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On or about the 5th Proximo, BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, the "*Shrubbery*" the Household furniture, and property of the Honorable J. A. DUNLOP, leaving Bombay. The same consists of Handsome Plated Ware, Glass, Breakfast, Dinner, and Dessert Services, Handsome Household Furniture of every description, a very Handsome Rose Wood "*Una Corda Patent Self Adjusting*" Pianoforte made by "*Robert Wales*"—Pedestal and Suspending Argand Lamps. A Handsome eight Day French Clock—Wall Shades with cut Pans and Drops—A Patent Steel Spring Bed for large Bedstead—A Mahogany Steel Spring Couch and a Pair of Mahogany Easy Chairs upon the same principle—Dispense furniture, Cooking Utensils &c.

ALSO,

A light Posting English Chariot with Harness—A double bodied Cabriolet Phaeton with Rumble (made to order for this country by "Fife" of Long Acre) and nearly new Harness—two Pairs of Grey Carriage Horses—a Grey Saddle Horse, two Bay Saddle Horses, have been ridden by Ladies—Ladies and Gentlemens Saddles and Bridles—Two Palanquins &c. &c.

Further particulars will be given in future Advertisements and Catalogues will be published.—No. 10 Forbes Street, Bombay, 2d February, 1839.

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND CO. Have for Sale on Commission a variety of Nautical Instruments, consisting of Quadrants, a valuable Sextant, Telescopes, Cabin Compasses, Barometers, a Patent Portable Sun Dial by "Watkins," Surveying Instruments, &c. &c.

ALSO

A Pair of very superior Holster or Duelling Pistols by "Mortimer" Price Rs, 250

A Variety of Guns and Pistols on sale.

2d Feb. 1839.

THE undersigned have for sale "*On Commission*" the following Horses and Conveyances.

A Bengal Built Shigram with Horse and Harness.	550
An Arab Grey Saddle Horse 6 years..... Old—has been ridden by a Lady.....	600
A new Cabriolet Phaeton.....	1300
A do. Single Bodied do.....	975
3 New Stanhopes built by "Kesterton" each..	1900
A New Dennett do.....	950
A Carriage built Shigram for one or two Horses.	900

Also numerous second hand conveyances of different descriptions. BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd Feb. 1839.

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE & Co. have just received and exposed for sale an Invoice of very Handsome Dinner Services, Price moderate.—Bombay 2d February 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Wednesday next the 6th Instant Messrs. *Robert Frith & Co.* will submit for Public sale at their Rooms, a variety of fine turkey red prints, colored cotton handkerchiefs, Gown pieces household furniture, and the following new works, Anatomical Chemical and other Medical Treaties, Homer's Iliad, Pinnocks Greece and Rome, Guys Astronomy, Sheridan Knowles. Plays, Ernest Maltravers, Pickwick Club, and a variety of other works.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Wednesday the 13th instant, Messrs. *Robert Frith and Co.* will sell by Public Auction at his Residence Mazagon, next door to Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Esq. The neat and modern Household Furniture, Plate, Plated, Glass and Queens Ware of *Dr. G. A. Stewart*, proceeding to England, consisting of a handsome Jackwood Dining Table in 4 pieces, Sofa and Round Tables, Handsome Damasks Couches with Chairs to match, an Elegant 6 light Chandelier, double branch Wall Shades, Hanging Lamps, Best English Silver Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Spoons, ditto Forks, a beautiful centre Piece, Liquor and Cruit frames; a Rich Cut Dessert set superior Dinner Services, a Beautiful Dessert and Tea set of fawn Color and gold with painted Landscape Center, Breakfast sets, a well fitted Camp Case, Four post and other bedsteads, a fine Dressing Glass, Ladies toilet Tables, washing Stands, Wadrobes, Side Boards Cookroom Furniture, Cooking Pots and the usual requisites of a well furnished establishment.

AT NOON.—Unless previously disposed of a Bengal built Shigram, a strong serviceable Shigram Horse, and a fine Arab riding Horse that has carried a Lady. Catalogues are in course of preparation and the Property will be on view from the 10th instant.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for sale on Commission, a neat and light Shigram, with Horse and Harness complete.

A Captain's Tent, Rowtee, and Necessary Tent, with every thing complete and quite new.—Price ~~Rs~~ 310.

FOR SALE.

THE fast sailing Schooner "Ione" well found in Stores, for particulars, Apply,—to Messrs. *Robert Frith & Co.*

NOTICE.—Those Subscribers to CAPTAIN HARRIS's African Views who have not yet paid the moiety of their subscriptions to MESSRS. FORBES AND Co. are requested to do so at their early convenience.—Bombay 29th January, 1939.

FOR SALE—No. XXXII, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST corrected up to 31st October 1838. Printed on Europe paper.—PRICE, RUPEES 3.—Courier Office, 2d February 1839.

FOR SALE
AT THE COURIER OFFICE,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK, with an INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839; Among other miscelaneous information, the Calendar contains, in addition to the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, authentic and practical information on the subject of the OVERLAND ROUTE, dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage, by the various Mediterranean Steamers &c. &c.—The Army, Civil, and Indian Navy Lists corrected up to the 31st of December, and the list of H. H. the Nizam's Army to the 15th of December. The whole printed with new type on English Paper.—PRICE 6 RUPEES.

N. B. A VERY FEW COPIES ONLY REMAIN FOR SALE

Courier Office, 2d February 1839.

FOR SALE.

THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the year 1839, shewing the various modes of reckoning time, among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Also a list of such holidays as are allowed by Goverment during the year, printed on Europe Paper.—PRICE RUPEES TWO.

Courier Office, 2d February 1839.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON, FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall Street*. Parties arriving in England. will on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER *East India Passage Ayent, No.* 11, *Leadenhall Street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall Street.—London, 25th Sept 1836

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Wassoodew Ragoonathjee* son and Heir of the late *Ragoonath Waljee* has contracted to sell to *Abba Succojee* all that oart called Dhasowdy Colebhatt or commonly called Chawolwady situate at or near the Fisherman's Oart in the passage across between Calbadavey and Girgaum Road called Colbhatt road without the Town Walls of Bombay Any person or persons having any claim or demand thereon by way of Mortgage, inheritance or otherwise are requested to make the same known to the above named purchaser at the office of Messrs. LECKIE & Co. within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise they he or they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 1st day of February 1839.

खबर दीलीजाते ऐशीजे कैलास वासो रघुनाथ वालजी यांचा पुत्र व वारीस वासुदेव रघुनाथजी याणे आ पली वाडो नामें धसवाडो कोळभाट जोस चेउलवाडो ह्मणतात आणि जो वाडी कोटा बाहेर काळबा देवीचे र स्त्यावरून गीरगावाचे रस्त्यास सेरी लागली आहे तोस कोळभाटचा रस्ता ह्मणतात ह्या सेरींत कोळ्याचो वाडो आहे ती सभोर आहे तो वोकण्या क रीतां आबाजी सखोजी याज बराब र साठेकेले आहे यास्तव त्या वाडीव र हारकोणाचा गाहाणवटाचा आथ वा वारोस पणाचा आथवा दुसरे को णतेही प्रकारचा दावा आसल्यास त्या णी आजपासून चौदा दीवसांत आबा जी सखोजी यांस लिकी कंपणी साहे बाचे आफिसांत ज्याहीर करावा. ना हींतर तो दावा पुढें न कबुल केला जा ईल तारिख १ ली माहे फेब्रवारी सन १८३९ ईसवी.

EAST INDIA ARMY AGENCY.

11 CORNHILL AND 8 ST. MARTINS PLACE CHARING CROSS.

CAPTAIN GRINDLAY has the pleasure to announce that he has recently entered into arrangements for extending the advantages of his Agency Establishment and affording to his friends increased facilities for the transaction of EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

The great increase of engagement which has resulted from the character of his Establishment, has induced him to receive two Gentlemen as Partners, from whose exertions attention and experience combined with his own, he anticipates the greatest benefit to his correspondants.

Captain Grindlay avails himself of this opportunity to offer his grateful acknowledgements for the extended and cordial support he has hitherto received.

Referring to the experience of the past as evidence of the zeal and care which may be relied upon for the future, Captain Grindlay has only to announce that the business will in future be carried on under the Firm of Grindlay Christan and Matthews.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th January 1839.

No. 65.—The Division orders under date the 14th inst. granting leave of absence to Lieutenant H. Berthon, Executive Engineer at Ahmedabad, to proceed to the Sea Coast, for the benefit of his health, is confirmed.

No. 66.—Captain H. C. Teasdale of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, received charge of the Commissariat Department, Poona Division of the Army, from Lieutenant E. Whichelo on the 19th instant.

No. 67.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed.

Captain C. J. Westley, of the Invalid Establishment, to take charge of the Bazars Department at Dapoolee from the 27th ultimo.

No. 68—The Brigade Orders issued by Brigadier Napier under date the 7th Instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon Drever of the Madras Horse Artillery, to act as Civil Surgeon, and to have medical charge of the Staff and Details at Sholapore, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Legget on sick certificate, is confirmed,

No. 69—The undermentioned Officers, Cadets of the season 1838, are promoted to the Brevet rank of Captain, from the date specified opposite to their names.

Lieut.. G. Clarkson, of the 21st Reg. N. I. 5th Jan. 1839.
" H. Aston, of the 10th Regt. Nat. In. 7th Jan. 1839.
" S. London, of the 16th Regt. N. I. 7th Jan. 1839.
" A. Goldie, of the 26th Regt. N. I. 7th Jan. 1839.
" D. E. Mills, of the 19th Regt. N. I. 17th Jan. 1839
" T. D. Fallon, of the 7th Regiment N. I. 17th January 1839.
" J. C. Anderson, of the 24th Regiment N. I. 17th January 1839.
" F. C. Hill, of the 4th Regiment N. I. 17th January 1839.
" S. C. Baldwin, of the 20th Regiment N. I. 17th January 1839.
" E. Whichelo, of the 9th Regiment N. I. 17th January 1839.

No. 70—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed.

Brevet Captain T. Cleather, to act as Adjutant to the Golundauze Battalion, on the departure of Lieutenant Hutt from the Station, until further orders.

No. 71—The Regimental orders, directing Lieutenant Hutt. Adjutant Golundaze Battalion, to proceed in charge of two Companies of that Battalion from Ahmednuggur to the Presidency, is confirmed.

No. 72—Lieutenant S. J. Stevens of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, received charge of the Pay Department at Poona from Captain H. N. Corsellis on the 21st instant.

No. 73—The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty, without prejudice to their rank by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Captain J. Hobson of the Right Wing European Regiment—Date of arrival, 11th January 1839.
" E. Walter of the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry. 19.....do.....do.
Brevet Captain R. J. Cruzier of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry.....do.....do.....do.
Lieutenant J. McDonell of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry.....do.....do.....do.

Bombay Castle, 30th January 1839.

No. 74 Surgeon L. Hathway of the Medical Establishment, is permited to retire from the service, agreeably to the Regulations.

No. 75 Under instructions from the Government of India, the General Officer Commanding the Southern Division of the Army is to be withdrawn from the Southern Mahratta Country, and the following arrangements for the Command and Staff of the Troops in the Province to be appointed exclusively from Officers of the Madras Presidency, is promulgated.

" The following Establishment for the Troops detached to the Southern Mahratta Courtry to occupy Belgaum and the other Stations forming the Southern Division of the Bombay Army, is to be carried into effect.

The whole of the Officers are to be taken from the Madras Army, vizt. A. Brigadier of the 2nd Class to command the whole.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.
Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.
Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, a Warrant Officer.
Deputy Pay Master.
Deputy Judge Advocate General to be called for, from the Ceded Districts when required.
Executive Engineer.
The Superintending Surgeon, of the Ceded Districts to visit the Hospitals.
Sub-Assistant Commissary General, Staff Surgeon Chaplain, for Solapoor.
The Senior Officer to Command, with a station Staff Officer, as at Jaulnah.
The Bombay General Officer to be provided for elsewhere under that presidency.

Consequent on these instructions. Major General Sir John Fitzgerald, K. C. B. the Senior General Officer on the Staff, and conducting the Details of the Army, is for the present withdrawn from the Command of a Division.

Major General Salter, C. B. as, a temporary measure, appointed to the Command of the Poona Division of the Army.

The Staff of the Southern Division of the Army, is to be withdrawn upon being relieved by a Madras Officer.—The Major General in charge of the Army, will be pleased to transfer Officers permanently on the Staff, to Situations in their own Departments occupied by Acting Officers.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

SCINDE.

HEAD QUARTERS CAMP TATTA—*19th January* 1839.

At a Native General Court Martial assembled at Camp. Tatta on Tuesday the 15th January 1839 Private Dhonjee Selway of the 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry was arraigned on the following charges.

1st CHARGE. For highly irregular and unsoldierlike conduct to the Prejudice of good order and Military Discipline in having in Camp near Tatta on or about the morning of the 5th January 1839, between the Hours of 2 and 3 quitted his Post and arms as sentry, without being regularly relieved.

2d CHARGE. For most disgraceful Conduct, in having at the same time and Place, attempted to open a case containing Brandy the Property of Major General T. Willshire C. B then under his charge as sentry of the Guard, to which he, Private Dhonjee Selway belonged.

FINDING. The Court having most attentively weighed and considered the whole of the Evidence adduced in support of the Prosecution, as well as which the Prisoner has offered in his Defence, is of opinion as follows.

With respect to the First Charge, that he is guilty.

With respect to the Second Charge, that he is guilty.

SENTENCE. The Court having found the Prisoner guilty of all and every Part of the charges exhibited against him in Breach of the articles of War. It does adjudge him the Prisoner Private Dhonjee Selway Left Flank company 1st Grenadier Regiment N. I. to suffer Death, by being shot to Death with musketry, at such time and place as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may be pleased to direct.

(Signed) R. BULKLEY Capt. Deputy Judge Adt. Genl.
MAHOMED KHAN Subedar.
SIRDAR BAHADOOR President.

Approved.
(Signed) JOHN KEAN.
Lieut. General Commander in Chief.

Recommendation of the Court.

The Court having performed the painful Duty of awarding a Sentence of Death in the case of Private Dhodjee Selway.

It does in consequence of the very excellent character which the Prisoner has hitherto borne in his Regiment, and to which his immediate Commanding Officer Major Billamore and Captain of his company Captain Down have deposed, beg most strongly to recommend him to the merciful consideration and Clemency of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

REMARKS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

1. The Commander in Chief calls the attention of the Troops, to the case of Private Dhonjee Selway of the 1st Grenadier Regiment N. I. as above, who has been tried and found guilty of having quitted his Post and arms when on Sentry, and of having been found in the act of breaking into the stores over which he was placed as a safeguard, with intent to commit a robbery which he was only prevented accomplishing by having been early detected in that disgraceful proceeding.

2 A more serious crime than this, short of murder, Treason, or Cowardice, a soldier could not be guilty of, and it must be evident, that such a crime is deserving of the heaviest punishment sanctioned by the laws.

3 In this case, death has been awarded, and the Native Officers composing the General Court Martial have performed their duty in a highly proper manner, by the verdict they have given.

4 The Judgement pronounced on this trial, must convince the native Soldiers, that any grave offence committed by them against the rules of Military discipline, and propriety of conduct, will meet with instant and condign punishment.

5 This case is a painful one—Private Dhonjee Selway has received from the Commanding Officer of the Regiment and the Officer Commanding his Company, a character for good conduct during 13 years that he has been in the Regiment. Yet, by the two acts of which he has now been found guilty, he not only forfeits his good fame, but also his life

6 The excellent character borne by the Prisoner up to this time, together with the recommendation of the Court in his favor, have their due effect upon the Commander in Chief, and his Excellency also bearing in mind, the exemplary good conduct of the Troops, native and European, since they landed in Scinde, feels sincere gratification that the powers vested in him enables him to mark his sense of it, *by extending a full pardon* to the Prisoner Private Dhonjee Selway, as being the first and only instance of extreme misconduct in the native Soldiers which has come before him, and in the hope, that this escape from an ignominious death, will have its proper effect on the Prisoner's future conduct as a Soldier and a man, as well as prove a warning to other, to avoid falling into similar dangerous situations, for they may depend upon punishment following, in after cases, should any unfortunately happen.

7 Officers Commanding Brigades, will cause every part of this order to be fully explained to the men, in the manner they may judge best.

8 Private Dhonjee Selway is to be released from confinement and to rejoin his company.

By order of the Commander in Chief.
(Signed) J. KEITH,—Major Deputy, *Actj. Genl.*
F. F. F.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 24th January 1839.

Messrs A. Campbell and A. Bettington, to act as first and second assistants, respectively, to the collector of Belgaum, from the date on which Mr Townsend may leave that station to proceed to Poona.

Mr. S. Babington, to be assistant to the collector of Belgaum.

Mr. H. A. Harrison, collector of Ahmednuggur, is allowed leave of absence, under section XIV of the absentee regulation, to proceed to the presidency on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 25th January 1839.

Mr. C. M. Harrison, to be acting second assistant to the collector and magistrate of Tannah,

Mr. J. W. Hadow, to be acting third assistant to the collector and magistrate of Rutnageeree.

Bombay Castle, 29th January 1839.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity, to act as second assistant to the collector and magistrate of Ahmednuggur, from the expiration of the 3 months prescribed in section XXII of the absentee regulation.

Mr. R. C. Pringle, acting collector of Tannah, delivered over charge of the collectorate to Mr. Jackson, on the 22nd instant.

Bombay Castle, 30th January 1839.

Mr. H. Liddell, first assistant to the collector of Ahmedabad, received charge of that collectorate from Mr. Jackson, on the 14th instant.

Mr. J. H. Jackson, collector and magistrate of Tannah, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 3rd proximo, under section XIV. of the absentee regulation, to the presidency and to the Deckan, on private affairs.

Mr. R. K. Pringle, to act as collector and magistrate of Tannah from the 3rd proximo.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
R. L. REID.—*Acgt. Chif Secy.*

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th January 1839.

The leeve of absence on sick certificate granted to Captain Jacob, acting 1st assistant to the political agent in Kattywar, on the 2nd instant, is extended to the 1st April next.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th January 1839.

Rao Bahodoor Juggunath Sadasew, principal sudder Ameen at Tannah, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 18th March next, to proceed to Poona on private affairs.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY.—*Secy. to Govt.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th January 1839.

Mr. R. G. Chambers, returned to his duty in the Bombay civil service, on the ship "Berkshire" on the 9th instant, with the permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th January 1839.

The Reverend Frederick James Spring, appointed by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, an assistant chaplain for this presidency, is admitted on this establishment from the 8th instant, the date of his arrival at Sholapoor, and appointed to the chaplaincy of that station from the same date.

Bombay Castle, 26th January 1839.

The Reverend W. M. Burnell, B. A. is appointed chaplain to the Sinde Reserve, and directed to proceed to the place of its destination.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. S. BOYD.—*Actg. Sec. to Govt.*

STEAM DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to dispatch a Steamer for Suez, on Monday the 25th of March next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD,—Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 29th January 1839.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

As the resolutions of Government of the 16th September 1824, and 16th February 1836, have not proved effectual, in all cases, in ensuring the early acquisition of two languages, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to establish it, as a standing rule, in addition to that which gives a preference, in promotion, to those who may have passed two examinations, that, when any Junior Civil Servant, who may not have passed in two languages, is promoted to a higher situation than that of Assistant, in any department, either acting or permanent, he shall not be permitted to draw the full Salary, but be subject to a deduction of Rupees (50) fifty per month, until he shall have passed a second examination (either in Mahratta, Googeratee, or Canarese) and that, if he qualifies within six months from the date of his promotion, he shall be entitled to receive the full Salary with arrears, but not otherwise.

This rule shall apply to all Second Assistants, and Juniors who have not passed in two languages, on their next promotion.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. S. BOYD.—*Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 25th January 1839.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

FORT WILLIAM.

The 14th January, 1839.

The Hon'ble the Court of Directors having confirmed the selection of Mr. Daniel Eliott, of the Madras Civil service, to be a Member of the India Law Commission, The Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council has this day been pleased to appoint that Gentleman to be a Member of the said Commission.

J. P. GRANT. *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 23d instant .....Chests 1,213

MALWA.

Passes granted up to the 10th instant.....Chests 17,878
Ditto from the 11th to the 16th instant..... 169

Chests 18,047

IMPORTED.

From the 16th Oct. 1838, to the 22d instant. Chests 16,128
Ditto from the 23rd to the 29th instant..... 1,061

Total 17,189

EXPORTED.

From the 8th Nov. 1838 to the 22nd instant....Chests 7,596
Ditto from the 23rd to the 29th instant..... 200

Total 7,796

F. BOURCHIER. *Opium Agent*

Bombay, 30th January 1839.

BOMBAY DURPUN.—*Feb. 1.*

We are happy to announce the birth of a son and heir to one of the widows of His late Highness the Angria of Colaba. This auspicious event, which has filled the whole population of Angria's territories with joy, took place on the morning of Tuesday, and was announced by a salute from the fort of Colaba.

There is now very little doubt that the affairs of this little state will be allowed to remain undisturbed; and from the economical and prudent management of Venauyk Purshooram or Babasaheb Bewulkur for so many years, our Government may repose in his wisdom, and abilities, with perfect confidence for the well being of the Infant Raja.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

No. 49.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

TO L. R. REID, Esq.
Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed by the President in Council to acknowledge the Receipt of your several letters dated as per Margin with their enclosures on the subject of the proposed establishment of a Bank at Bombay on the principles recently approved and sanctioned by the Hon'ble Court of Directors for the reincorporation of the Bank of Bengal.

18th Dec. 1838.
24th Do. "
27th Do. "
28th Do. "

2nd. The despatch of the Hon'ble Court of Directors authorizing the Government of India, to take this step having been forwarded first to the Governor General, reached the President in Council on the 3rd instant after the arrival of your first letter above acknowledged. Knowing the anxiety of the Government and community of Bombay that no delay should occur in adopting the requisite preliminaries towards the completion of the measure authorized by the Hon'ble Court of Directors; His Honor in Council has proceeded immediately to consider in what form to prepare the draft of Act for the proposed Bank of Bombay; and I am now directed to forward copy of draft prepared in consequence in this Department, and ordered to be transferred to the Legislative Department that it may there be considered further and published eventually in the usual form.

3rd. The Governor in Council of Bombay will be aware that the Draft of Act for reincorporation of the Bank of Bengal being an Act for the continuance only of an existing corporate body, required some alteration for the purpose of adapting it to the creation of a new Bank

4th. The most essential points requiring to be provided for were the mode of taking subscriptions to the Capital Stock ordered to be raised from the public, the persons to be admitted by preference to subscribe, and the periods to be allowed for paying up the amount that might be subscribed.

5th. The Hon'ble Court of Directors have made it a condition of the incorporation of the proposed Bank, that the draft of act shall be adopted by the Proprietors and the Capital shall be paid up, but the Bank Committee of Bombay represent justly that there would be inconvenience and some embarrassment in requiring the entire Capital to be paid up before the Bank is opened; for it is only gradually as the business extends that so large an amount can be employed. They urge accordingly that the instructions of the Hon'ble Court will be sufficiently complied with if payment be made by instalments, the whole amount being realized within a reasonable period; which it is suggested may be that fixed for realizing the new stock of the Bank of Bengal upon occasions of augmentatation. It required however they declare their readiness to pay the whole up immediately.

6th. The President in Council is inclined to admit the greater convenience of taking payment of Subscriptions to the Capital of the Bank by instalments, and to allow the required condition of payment up of the Capital to be extended over a limited period instead of being promptly enforced, but His Honor in Council sees no reason for allowing a longer period than was given for raising the Capital stock of the Bank of Bengal when that institution was first established in 1806 | 7 antecedently to the Governments having authority to grant a Charter of incorporation. Four consecutive months were on that occasion allowed for payment of the Capital in four equal instalments on the first days of each month. In the draft of Act that has been prepared for the Bank of Bombay the same time has been granted, and the 1st May next is fixed for payment of the first Instalment, upon completion of which the Act will take effect for incorporation of the Bank.

7th. The Government stock must be made good in the same proportion and on the same dates; and if there should be any default on the part of Subscribers so that one quarter of the entire stock should not be realized by the 1st May next, provision is made for the Acts to effect when the Governor in Council shall notify that is made good.

8th. But a more material point and one in respect which the President in Council has felt more difficulty is the manner in which to settle the right of individuals to subscribe and become Proprietors of the new Bank

9th. It is evident that the grant of a Charter of Incorporation with free permission for all Government servants Civil and Military to become share holders, likwise the association of Government in the concern and in its management must add greatly to the value of the shares, quite independently of any advantages that may follow from the Government's receiving and issuing the notes of the Bank in the Island of Bombay as to make them at once complete money for all transactions.

10th. The Stock of the Bank will therefore immediately on the incorporation of the Bank be at a premium, and if the difference in the selling price at Calcutta of the shares of the Bank of Bengal compared with those of the Union Bank, which is a flourishing well conducted private joint stock Bank, be taken as the ground for estimating the additional value conferred by incorporation as a Government Bank that value will not be less than 30 per cent.

11th. If a subscription book were now to be opened at Bombay under the promise of this advantage, the prospect of so high a premium would produce an eager demand for admission to the privilege of subscribing; and it seems to the President in Council that it would be impossible to adjust with any fairness the claims of all the applicants.

12th. It appears however to be the expectation of the Government and of the Community of Bombay, that the Government of India will take the subscription list communicated by the Committee appointed at certain meetings convened at Bombay for procuring the establishment of a Chartered Bank, which meetings having failed to obtain assurances of a charter so early as was wished, resolved to establish a Joint Stock Bank, and the list sent into the Government of Bombay is that finally settled for the share holders of the Joint Stock Bank independent of the government.

13th. The President in Council though admitting that the committee and other agents employed under the resolutions of the meetings referred to, have claims on the community of Bombay for their exertions to procure the establishment of a Bank at that Presidency, which exertions have doubtless contributed to procure the present orders for the establishment of a Government Bank, cannot nevertheless consider that the Government of India would be warranted in adopting the committees list which accompanied your letter dated 18th ultimo: and that for the following reasons.

FIRST. The subscriptions have not been taken by a public officer of the Government, after notification published under the authority of government, inviting the subscriptions of all parties and providing for the impartial consideration of the claims of all.

Secondly. The fact that the Subscription list handed in is the list of intending Shareholders in a private Joint Stock Bank is conclusive against the Government's adopting it for the Chartered Government Bank; for by law all public Officers engaged in the Judicial and Revenue Administration, all Members of the Government, Judges, Military men, and various others are precluded from taking Shares in any private concern.

See Notice in Calcutta Gazette Dated 22d September 1834.

Financial Department.

Also Court's order in Letter No 9 of 1837 Financial Department to Governor General of India in Council dated 10th May 1837.

"The communication of our decision to the Directors of the Union Bank, and the publication of the enactments referred to in order to warn persons in our Service of the *illegality* of their being connected with Private Banks is approved.

14. The point having been referred to the Hon'ble Court upon the occasion of the Establishment of the Union Bank at Calcutta, their orders are precise in declaring the illegality of such connexion on the ground of its being a trading within the law. The orders of the Court on this subject refer to the Notice and Extracts from the Acts of Parliament which we published in the Gazette of this Presidency for general information in September 1834, to warn Servants against joining such Banks. To adopt a list therefore framed for such Bank as the Share list of a Chartered Government Bank, the Stock of which all parties are free to hold would be highly unfair to the Government Servants who labor under the disability stated.

Thirdly. The Government of India has received a representation signed by 14 Persons complaining of exclusion from the share list handed in by the committee, because of their not having joined the proposed association for establishing a Joint Stock Bank. The representation is from persons who state that they were subscribers to the original object of obtaining a Chartered Government Bank but refused to join in the Private Bank; it was resolved at a General Meeting to set up one independently of the Government. It appears from the explanation of circumstances obtained by the Government of Bombay from the Bank Committee that there are 72 Persons in the same predicament entitled originally to 652 shares. The Government of India though satisfied that the ground of exclusion is such as it cannot recognize feels nevertheless the impossibility of deciding upon these claims, for the excluded parties could not be restored to the list without depriving others, and the determining who should be deprived on their account involves on entire revision of the list, and the consideration separately of the grounds of every persons admission.

Fourthly.—In the list forwarded from Bombay are several Firms. But such could not be named as corporators of a Bank, it being indispensible that the shares should stand in the name of individuals, as is the rule and practice with every chartered Bank, this objection might be removed by sending back the list for correction, but the correction involves a reopening the list, which is the same thing as reconsidering claims for the formation of a new list.

Fifthly and lastly.—The Hon'ble Court of Directors having before them a full knowledge of the proceedings of the Meetings held at Bombay, and aware therefore of the desire and intention to establish by preference a chartered Bank, and failing success in procuring a charter for a Joint Stock Bank have directed not the grant of a charter to any particular persons or to any existing institution, but that the Government of India "shall direct an Act to be prepared for incorporating such Bank" at Bombay as they have authorized to be reincorporated in Bengal. The Court therefore contemplate evidently a new institution upon the principles sanctioned, which principles being made known to all and being tendered for the acceptance of all who are disposed to join in a Government Bank by the publication of a Draft of act, the Institution is to be established when accepted by them, and when the capital is subscribed and paid up. The Government of India would fulfil these instructions with due impartiality and regard for the interests of all were it to confer the privileges and profits of a Government Bank on any pre-existing institution, or on any exclusive body or class of individuals.

15th. Being convinced therefore of the necessity of opening a new Subscription list for the incorporation of a Bank of Bombay, and of the impossibility of fairly distributing the profit and benefits resulting from association with the Government under the proposed act of

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on 08 April, 2017

poration by any other means, His Honor the President in Council has determined upon a public sale by auction to the highest bidder as the method of disposing of the privilege of subscribing that will most prevent abuse, and best obviate the possibility of Complaints of unfairness in the distribution of shares.

16th. The draft is accordingly prepared with a section prescribing this method of settling claims to be admitted to subscribe to the Capital Stock of the proposed Bank.

17th. It remains to determine what shall be done with the proceeds of the the sale which at 10 per Cent. premium will be 4,70,000 at 20 per Cent. 9,40,000 and at 30 per Cent. upwards of 14 lakhs of Rupees in excess of and quite independent of the subscribed Capital to be employed in Banking business. His Honor in Council is prepared to authorize the refund from the proceeds of this sale of all charges incurred by the Bank Committee of Bombay, or by any other parties in prosecuting their several applications for the establishment of a Bank at Bombay; and under the condition of course of the intention to establish a private Bank being abandoned, and of the articles being made over to the new Bank, a refund also to the Committee from the sale proceeds of the cost of any implements and other articles that may have been prepared by the Bank Committee of Bombay. His Honor in Council is further prepared to authorize one lakh of Rupees to be set apart from the proceeds of the sale for the purpose of providing for the new Bank a suitable building, without trenching upon its Banking Capital.

18th.—The remainder of the sum raised by the sale of Shares in the new Bank must, His Honor in Council thinks be held in deposit to abide the orders of the Hon'ble Court of Directors, and it is the intention of His Honor in Council to recommend that it be employed on some public work of essential benefit to the Island and Presidency of Bombay, as a Fund fairly and properly applicable to purposes of local improvement.

19th. In providing for the public sale of shares in the new Bank, and in refusing to the individuals and firms of the Bank committees list the exclusive right of subscribing, His Honor in Council would not be understood as interfering by authority to prevent the establishment of the intended Joint Stock Private Bank. There is no law to prevent such an establishment, and no intention of passing a prohibitary act. The experience of Calcutta shows the possibility of the coexistance of two Banks, one Private and on the Joint Stock principle, and the other chartered and with the association of Government without any inconvenience or injury to the public; but on the contrary with great benefit to the trade of the place.

20th. The individuals whose intention of establishing such a Bank has been declared must decide for themselves whether to prosecute this intention to completion now that their original object of obtaining a chartered Bank for the settlement is about to be speedily accomplished.

21st. His Honor in Council would not desire to influence their decision further than as the promise of the early establishment of the Government Bank may have that effect.

22nd. If the Subscribers to the Joint Stock Bank persevere in their intention the Incorporated Bank will have to make other provision of employments &c. and the Banking Committee cannot in that case expect a refund of the expences they have incurred, the fruits of which they will reap in a diff rent shape; but this will be the only modification necessary in any part of the measures above determined upon and communicated.

I have the honor to be &c.
(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP,
Secy to the Govt. of India.

Fort William, the 16th Jan. 1839.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.

The Annual meeting of this Society, was held on the 25th current, at the Rooms of the Native Educatien Society,

PRESENT.

Henry Fawcett Esq.—*in the Chair.*

Col Dickinson, Col Bagnold, Dr. Weeks, Dr. Barrington, Capt. Jacob, Capt. Rowley, J. Skinner, W. Church Cursetjee Jumsetjee and John De. Faria Esquires.

Visitors Col Frith, Dr. Hardy, and several Ladies.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the General Committee.

Capt Rowley, C. McLeod, Esq.
Peter Ewart Esq. and Dr. Kennedy.
in the room of
Sir C. Malcolm, B. Noton, Esq.
Dr. Syuttan and T. Williamson, Esq.
who have gone to Europe

The following were proposed, and duly elected members of the Society.

Dr. Wilson, T W. Henderson, and C. W. Cracroft, in addition to Lieut. Croad, Drs. Owen, and Burn, W. Woodcock, and J. Patch Esquires, who have been admitted, since the May Meeting.

Presented to the meeting by Dr. Hardy.—Silkworms, and Silkworms' eggs of the finest breeds of Italy; and not known in this country

" By Dr. Heddle two specimens (1st and 2nd sort of flour, made from the Cassava root, grown in the Society's garden; also a memo. on the mode of preparing the flour, and c ltivation of the plant

It appearing to the meeting, that the culture of this valuable, and easily propagated root, might be introduced with great advantage into this country; more particularly to those Districts of it which are liable to be visited by famine, it was, Resolved—to forward a copy of the memo. and bring the subject to the notice of Government.

A Letter from Government, requesting the Society to communicate it's views, as to the most eligible mode of promoting the agricultural, and commercial resources of the country; whether by the direct interference of Government; or by placing a sum say Rs 5000 ₰ ann. at the disposal of some public body, for distribution in rewards, and distinctions &c. was then taken into consideration; when it was Resolved, that the letter be referred to a Sub Committee, consisting of H. Fawcett, John Skinner, and Cursetjee Jumsetjee Esqrs.

Head.—Besides communications from various country correspondents.

Letter from M. Delile of the Bot. Garden Montpeilier.
" M. Gachet of the Bot. Garden Bourdeaux.
" Mr. McCulloch Gardiner to His Highness the Pasha of Egypt, forwarding parcels of garden seeds; promising further supplies; requesting to be furnished with seeds from this country.

From Dr. Royle secretary to the committee of Commerce and agriculture, of the R. A. S. London; acknowledging receipt from this Society of oils, oil--seeds, cordage plants, astringents gums &c. &c. and requesting, for experiment further supplies of substances likely to be useful in the arts &c.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be offered, for all communications, and presentations.

The payments of several Bills were sanctioned.--

Prizes were then awarded for.

Celery	6 competitors,	1st prize to Gainoo, Malley to Mr. Fawcett	
		2nd	to Rama Malley to Capt. Rowley.
Cabbage	6	1st prize to	do. do.
		2nd	to Ooma Malley to Mr. Morgan.
Cauliflower	5	1st prize to	J. Rotchell Society's Gardener.
		2nd	to Ooma.
Beet Root	9	1st prize to	Rama.
		2nd	to Madadoo Malley Capt. Newport
		3rd	Rama Malley, Jagunath Sunker-et. Esq
Turnip	3	1st prize	Cainoo.
Lettuce	5	1st prize	Mahadoo.
Peas	3	1st prize	Gainoo,
		2nd	Rama.
		2nd	Ooma.
Tomata	6	1st prize	to Rainjee, Malley to Mr. Bruce.
		2nd	Salloo Malley, to Col. Moore.

Sugar none.

Potatos! Poonjee from near Jooner. As this person produced a certificate of having grown only ten, instead of twenty, Indian maunds, he was not considered entitled to the prize offered by the Society in may last; but as the muster produced, was of excellent quality, and as he was the only competitor, who attended the meeting from a distance, a pair of Bullocks, and ten Rupees, to pay travelling expenses, were awarded to him. The Secretary is desired to equest Dr. Gibson to purchase, and present the Bullocks to Poonajee at his native village.

Bombay, 31st Jan. 1839. J. LITTLE, *Sec.*

BOMBAY RACES 1839.

We beg to remind the Public that the above races will Commence on Tuesday next the 5th Instant at 4 o'clock precisely, and will be continued on the following days at the same hour viz.

2nd Day on Thursday the 7th Instant.
3rd Day on Saturday " 9th Ditto.
4th Day on Tuesday " 12th Ditto.
5th & Last day on Thursday " 14th Ditto.

At a meeting of the Friends of the Turf the following alteration in the conditions of the 3rd Race of the 1st day was agreed upon, viz.

A Purse of Rupees 300 from the Fund and 100 Rupees each Subscriber for all Arab galloways 13,3 and under, Weight for Inches, 13,3 to carry 8st 7lbs. 1½ mile Heats—Three Horses or no race.

Horses for the 1st day to be entered on Monday morning: and it is proposed to have a Dinner at the Club on the same evening—after which a Lottery.

HIGH WATER TABLE 2D FEBRUARY, 1839.

	MORN.	EVE.
Saturday	0 29	0 45
Sunday	3 59	1 13
Monday	1 25	1 42

EXCHANGE.

	BUY	SELL.
Six per cent Remittable Loan		
First five per cent Loan		
No. 320, @ 1st class		
Second five per cent Loan	109 @	111½
Third five per cent Loan	111½	111
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	102½	102
Bills on Madras, 30 days	100½	99
Bills on England at 30 days sight		
Ditto at 6 months sight		
Canton Bills		
Spanish dollars per 100	222	221½
Sovereigns each	10½	10

VESSELS. EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Names of Vessels	*Agents*	*Date of intended Departure*	*To what port*
H. C. S. Berenice	Superintendent India Navy	25th February.	Suez.
A. Steamer Emily Jane	Ditto ....do.....do.. Messrs. Ritchie Steuart & Co.	25th March .. To day.....	Ditto. China touching at Singapore.
Cornubia	Do..Ditto..do..	3rd Ditto....	Liverpool.
Balfour	Do. Dirom Carter & Co.	5th Ditto ...	Ditto.
Lady Feversham	Do...Ditto..do..	7th Ditto....	London touching at Cape.
Cambridge	Do...Ditto..do..	20th Ditto....	China touching at Singapore.
Berkshire	Do. Remington & Co	Ditto. ditto..	London.

As a general rule, the Packets for *sailing Ships* will be closed on the evening before the date of dispatch.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 29. Lieut. W. Paley, Bengal Artillery.
Do. 31. Lieut, Lucas, H M. 6th Foot from Ahmednugger.
Do. do. Lieut. Staunton, do. do. from do.
Feb. 1. Ensign J. S. Aked, 4th Regt N. I. from Tannah.
Do. do. Lieut. and Bt. Capt. H, Stamford, Artillery from Sattarah
Do do. Lieut. Col. D. Capon, 16th Regt. N. I. from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 31. Ensign C. Grey, 8th Regt. N. I. to Sattarah.
Do. do. Ensign Rigby, 16th Regt. N. I. to Panwell.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATH.

At Hingolee on the 20th Instant of Paralysis, Lieutenant Arthur Roberts, Adjutant 7th Regiment Nizam's Infantry, aged 28 years; deeply regretted by all who knew him. He was a kind and dutiful son, a fond and affiectionate Brother.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 30th. Ship Helen, George Selford, Master from China 18th and Singapoor 29th December

Passengers. 4 Parsees, 6 Servants, 7 Natives.

Do. do. Ship Castle Huntly, J. H. Johnston Master from China and Singapoor, China 9th Singapoor 25th December 1838.

Passengers. Nowrojee Cursetjee and Heerjee Jehangier Esq. and 12 other Parsees 9 servants to the above, Captain Baldero Madras Army---Shonnancalb Esq. Firm of Messrs. McVicar Burn and Co.

Do. 31 French Ship Nymph, J. Labal Master from Bourbon 8th December touched at Mahi 9th January and left 19th.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 30. The East India Company's Cutter Nurbada Husson Goonjee Syrang to Surat.

Do. do. The East India Company's Cutter Margaret, J. Roberts, Midshipman in charge to Indus.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S VESSELS.—Receiving Ship Hastings, Taptee, Emily and Rhima.

East India Company's Steamer Semiramis.

MERCHANT SHIPS AND VESSELS.

Brig Tauze and Barque Discovery at Mazagon, Grab Hamody at C. I. Phatel Bhurry, Regia Benhaven, Ruby, Pieno, Hamido, Slains Castle, Urania, Hero, Elora Ceylon Government, Barque Wellington, Sir Herbert Compton, Pyen Boun, Emily Jane, Shaw Allum, Lord Castlereagh, Hawk, Charles Grant, Ernaud, Lady East, Lowjee Family, Aurora, Louisa, La-Prevoyante, Joseph, Hellas, Sir Chas. Malcolm, Cornubia, Cambridge, Balfour, Charles Forbes, Cornwallis, Narbudah, Lady Feversham, Stalkartt, Adelaide, Caledonia, Lancaster, Jane, Scaleby Castle, Berkshire, Sythree Bye. Catherine, City of Poonah, Hanah, Emigrant, Charlotte, Mahamoody Sumdany, Dowlutt, Savoy, Hydroose, Benares, Swallow, Fort William, Calcutta Allalive, Fortfield, Sylpho Mermaid Hamido, Helen and Castle, Huntly.

ARAB Ship Tauze.

FRENCH.—Brig Sirius, and Nymph.

PORTUGUESE--- Brig Saudade.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY 2nd FEBRUARY, 1839.

We give in this day's publication the particulars of a Court Martial in Scinde on a private of the name of Dhonjee Selway of the first Grenadier Regiment N. I. for deserting his post before being duly relieved, and breaking into the stores which were under his guard. The prisoner who was tried by a native Court Martial was found guilty and sentenced to death, but we are very glad that the Commander-in-Chief, Sir John Keane, considered it a case which would admit of the extension of mercy to the individual without prejudice to the service.

It will be perceived by an extract from the *Agra Ukhbar* that Sir Henry Fane proceeded on the 31st December direct for Bombay, and that His Excellency had no intention of reviewing the Troops at Shikarpore, unless restored to the command of the Army by orders from Home.

The *Agra Akhbar*, of the 24th January supplies us with intelligence which carries the Army of the Indus a few marches only further than Bhawulpore, and states it's arrival at Ahmudpoor on the 3d ultimo. We are very glad to find that the Army was sound in health, marching strong and that it could muster and in a short time to bring into column 8,200 fighting men. The Khan of Bhawulpore, of whom previously suspicions had been entertained, and who was about to annihilate every man and horse that came within reach, had been converted into a sincere ally, and the supplies of most descriptions in his country were abundant. In the map which we have, of the north west Bukkur, the cession of which is confirmed (and a lac said be to it's consideration) is placed at some distance from the Indus, but we now learn that it is in the stream of that river in a very commanding situation, the Indus flowing past it in two streams each 400 yards in width. As this post is said to give us a control of the Indus, we are still disposed to think that with it in the rear of the Ameers, they will not present much front to Sir John Keane. The Agra Ukhbar reports also another advantage gained by Sir, Alexander Burnes, the possession of the Boolun Pass, with the consent on 5,000 Affghans to join the Standard of Shah Sooja. Notwithstanding therefore the slow advance of some part of the Army we are acquiring advantages which will soon, we anticipate, dissipate in thin air the resistance of Dost Mahomed, and that locust flight of Persian horse swarms of Heratees, and dense squadrons of the followers of Dost Mahomed, which have created such dismay among the ancient ladies of the presidency.

By the arrival of the *Helen* and the *Castle Huntley* from China, we have *Singapore* papers to the 27th and the *Pinang Gazette* to the 22d December. By the former we find the accounts of the Opium market are not at all flattering, and the Editor thus expresses himself:—

"What with the system of restriction and encroachment pursued by the Dutch, and the pliancy or negligence of our own government, it scarcely seems too much to expect the total overthrow of British trade in Java."

The Extracts from the *Canton Press*, contained in the same papers, acquaint us with a correspondence between the Hong Merchants and the Chamber of Commerce of Canton, relating to a Mr. Innes, an American Merchant, whom the Chinese authorities accuse of being concerned in a late introduction of Opium, which was seized by the Mandarins while being conveyed up the *river* in a boat. The correspondence consists of a series of letters from the Hongs in a mild and deprecatory style, and of the single answer from the Chamber of Commerce, which informs the Hong Merchants that their suspicions of Mr. Innes were devoid of all foundation. The security man for the *Thomas Perkins*, the vessel in which the Opium seized was charged to have been conveyed to China, has been subjected to the punishment of the *Cangue*, and the plaintive tone of the Hongs in their correspondence would lead us to conclude that they were not quite satisfied of the chance of a long immunity from the same agreeable description of necklace. In consequence however, of the attempt to smuggle opium, whether Mr. Innes be rightly or wrongly charged with being a participator in the offence, we regret to say that the trade was experiencing a temporary suspension, and the Hongs insist upon the Merchants giving them a *bond*, undertaking that *if any foreigner attempt to smuggle Opium, or any contraband article, into the factories they would acquaint the Chinese authorities.* At giving this required bond the Mercantile community demurred, and we know not indeed how their compliance could have had any good effect. In order to compel Mr. Innes to quit Canton, the Hong Merchants threatened to pull down the house in which he was domiciled, but consented to waive this intention on the persuasions of our Merchants. As the tone of the Hongs was not at all *in alto* in their correspondence with the Chamber of Commerce, and the Merchants had declined the proffered bond on reasonable grounds, we scarcely think that the trade will be long closed; on the contrary, we anticipate that the next accounts will report it's re-opening. What may become however of the Opium matter is still a question of difficult solution.

Major General Sir John Wilson has resigned his command at Ceylon and issued his farewell General order on taking that step.

The Penang Gazette of the 15th December conveys to us some particulars of the position of affairs at Quedah, which we cannot but say do not reflect any very great splendour upon our good faith; although pending this unsettled affair with the Burmese we are not prepared to say that a little injustice is impolitic. In the early part of December H. M. Ship *Hyacinth* and a Government gun-boat, proceeded to Quedah for the purpose of compelling it's recession to the Siamese; the latter lacking the ability to resume possession *propriis armis.* The following is the narrative of what occurred with the Malay Chiefs on the arrival of H. M. Vessel:—it is graphic, and we fear true.

"Boats lately arrived from Quedah bring intelligence that the morning following the arrival of the *Hyacinth* there, a boat under command of one of her officers was despatched on shore, but was stopped at one of the reaches, and required to state what was the object of the visit of the *fleet.* The reply is stated to be that "*they wanted water*;" to which it was rejoined "there is more water at "Pinang than at Quedah, where it is rather brackish. "Why not go to Pinang to get some?"—After this amusing confabulation the officer had no alternative than to return to the ship. In the afternoon it is said the Commander and others went on shore *unarmed*; had an interview with TUANKU MAHOMED SABET and the other Chiefs, in the course of which Mr. Governor BONHAM'S proclamation was shown and distributed among them. It was then intimate to the Chiefs, that if they and their adherents retired quietly from Quedah, and if those who had resided at Pinang and Province Wellesley would return to these places, no harm should befall them: but if on the contrary they persisted in retaining Quedah from the Siamese they would be forcibly expelled by the British at the point of the bayonet.---Upon this the Chiefs naturally inquiring whether the *English* had declared war against the Malays, were answered in the negative with this addition. "*but treaties must be fulfilled; that the possessors of* "*Quedah were all pirates; as the Ex-king of Quedah at* "*Malacca had denied having given any sanction to or at all* "*co-operated with them in re conquering the country from* "*the Siamese.*"

This proclamation failed however in its obvious object of driving them away from the mere apprehension of British vengeance. In reply to the threat conveyed, the Chiefs returned for answer, "what we have done, we "have done. We shall take the consequences. The Ex-"king is under restraint and subjection, and for that "reason can be made to say any thing, but we have re-"taken the country of our ancestors whose graves are "now before us. Why should not we be buried in the "same country together? Your Pulo Pinang is also our "country, because you have broken your treaty, and "it becomes forfeited; our Rajah you have *caged* as a "tiger; he was powerful once, but is now under the "*keep* of a wicked *watchman*, who *feeds* and *starves* him "as it best suits the political purposes of his superiors."

The French Frigate *L'Artemise* has been paying a visit both at Batavia and in China, and the reception of her officers and men at Canton was much more hospitable than that which the *Wellesley* encountered. Being the great trading friends of the Chinese, it is not *a little singular* how exceedingly jealous they are of all our vessels which carry *missiles* in them. The French Officers were permitted to proceed to Canton and have free inspection,—the Chinese Pilot was directed to watch the *Wellesley* and prevent any communication of her people with the shore. What an agreeable footing for the *most friendly* nation to be on with it's tea drinking ally.

MADRAS HERALD.—JAN. 23.

DEATH.—At his Residence at Trichinopoly, on January the 5th Instant, at half-past 2 o'clock, P. M., Major Genl. Anthony Monin, 17th Regiment N. I. after having served His King and the Honorable Company for a period of 60 years, greatly lamented, and deeply and deservedly regretted, by all who knew him.

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN,—JAN. 19.

DARGELING.—We have been favoured with the following extract from a letter addressing by a gentleman at Darjeeling, in reply to one received by him from a friend at Calcutta soliciting information on the subject of the healthiness and resources of that place. It appears to us to embody ampler and more satisfactory intelligence than any yet received:—

'With regard to your first question—I think a lady in 'delicate health runs no risk whatever of being affected 'by the damp and malaria' of our forests. Malaria there is little or none; so little indeed that we have not known a single case of fever, the cause of which could be traced to Darjeeling.

I do not know Cherra Poonjee, but by report. From that, I should infintely prefer this place to that, as being less damp, and in every respect a more desirable station.

The only difficulty is about a house. The Hotel will be ready; but hardly quite dry. And yet people do not seem to suffer here, even in the winter months, from damp as they do in the plains. Mr. and Mrs. —— lived in a room, not only while it was being plastered, and have lived there ever since: and so far from being ill in consequence of a proceeding which would have given them their death in the plains, Mrs. —— actually recovered from a fever she had brought up with her from below. I myself am living in a hut, the end of which is plastered and the other day, by way of making a merry Xtmas, for me, the rain came down so as to wet my hut, to such an extent as to make the water follow a stroke of one's finger in the inside (the hut being made of a suttringee thatched over with herbs, fern, &c.) It was cold enough to sit in, but I sat in it and slept in it, two days and nights, before it became tolerably dry again, and yet I caught no cold. My own impression is that the Hotel will be comfortable, and every arrangment made by the begining of April. However, if a house is preferred, and Messrs. Hepper and Martin will, I doubt not, build one and I can select a spot for it. There is a location, ready cleared, next but one to my own, which I believe is not yet taken, and I will answer for it, there will be no fear there, either of damp or malaria from the forests.

Our houses are all building, except one of Colonel Lloyd's. One for Mr. Russell is nearly finished; I am now cutting down a terrace on the side of a hill for mine; and I fancy in three or four months there will be a good many but none I should think to let.

How far can we see? From 80 to 100 miles. Darjeeling is on a hill, an isolated hill divided by deep vallies, from all that surrounds it. The ridge, of which it forms the centre, is of considerable length, and about half a mile is cleared, I may say shaved, for hardly a tree has left, and the breadth cleared may be a quarter of a mile, varying in width. There is no chocking up of the woods; but the free winds of heaven come upon us from all quarters, save where we get under shelter of a hill, which most of us are glad to do. To the south, the hills rise gradually about 1500 feet, at the distance of four or five miles. Fourteen or fifteen miles off or perhaps further in a direct line, is a range of hills. 10 or 12 thousands feet above the sea, to the west. To the east is the valley of the Teesta, with successive ranges of hills, bounded to the N. E. in the extreme distance by the lower of the snowy peaks. To the north, the country is open to the view, range after range of hills clothed with forests, and here and there with a —— * filling up the space between us and the snowy mountains. These are magnificent beyond any thing I can attempt to express; rising to a height in the heavens we have been accustomed to think nothing could can pretend to; and even varying in their tints, and their hues, and their shades, at every change of the clouds, and position of the sun; but always above description, glorious.

* Our road is getting on famously it is already made fit for palankeens and loaded bullocks half way down to the plains; we are in hopes it will be quite done in between 2 and 3 months more. A tonjohn would be a most excellene mode of conveyance both here, and coming up. The servants, now and then run away; but treat them kindly, and make allowances, both pecuniary and of temper, &c. the difficulties and annoyances they experience, and there is little fear but they will stay. A bad master makes a bad servant; and I never hear any one complain much of his people, but I suspect he is not quite free from blame himself. I do not pretend to any great temper or other good qualities, and yet I have more servants than I want and have always had them: but than I pay their wages regularly, find as little fault as possible, And give them no personal chastisement, beyond that discipline that breaks no bones---hard words, and not too many of the m.

There is a bazar for supplies, chiefly of native produce. When Mr. Wilson opens his Hotel, no doubt there will be plenty of European articles; but at present we depend upod Calcutta for them. Live stock should be brought from the plains.

The road present but few points of beautiful scenery just now; but those are very beautiful. In a few months the trees will be more cleared, and the scenery will be very splendid.

As to the sun. See him rise over the mountains, and then ask if we ever behold him. See him begin to tinge the snowy peaks, first of a coppery hue, then gold, and then burnished heights, falling under his master hand that can paint the lily of unsullied snow; and then contrast it with the purple hue of the lower mountains:

'When first on this delightful land he spreads His orient beams, on herb, tree, fruit, and flower glistening with dew."—*Ibid.*

AGRA UKHBAR.—JANUARY 24.

By General Orders received to-day, the Division of the Army at Ferozepoor is broken up, and ordered into Cantonments. Accounts from this quarter state, that Runjeet is not expected to live long. His death at such a crisis will be a most important event, and one that must derange our present plans. It is in consequence looked to with much anxiety.

AGRA.— On Monday, Colonel Sutherland entertained the society of the station in the Taj Gardens. The Company began to assemble at a little after 11 o'clock, the interval from which time until half past two, was occupid by amusements and diversions of various kinds. In one spot of the Gardens a group of Nautch Girls chanted their monotonous songs, and exhibited their snake like evolutions, in another a band of jesters excited laughter by their well worn, and racy jokes, while ever and anon the band

of the 47th Native Infantry, attuned the soul to harmony divine. From the terrace overhanging the river the animating spectacle of a boat race enlivened the joyous scene. The young meanwhile sauntered though the shady walks, thought of home, and love, and perchance talked of both, while the more elderly of the guests sat still, and thought of tiffin, longing most intensely for the hour of its appearance. "Time and the tide" wear through "the softest as well as the roughest day;" and at half past two the announcement of "tiffin on the table," interrupted the gay and romantic dreams of one portion of the company, and terminate the impatient anxiety of the other. The banquet was sumptuous and recherché, every available delicacy of the season had been put in requision, the wines were of various kinds and the finest flavour, and all spoke the princely and liberal spirit of the distinguished entertainer. When the clatter of knives and forks, and *few de joie* of champaigne corks had in some measure subsided, Colonel Sutherland rose and in a brief, but most happy and appropriate speech, proposed the health of the ladies—drank with enthusiastic applause. Dancing followed and was kept with great spirit until near five o'clock, when the party broke up. The day was delightful, and the fete went off with brilliant éclat.

We have letters from Camp, dated 4th inst. from Ahmudpoor, a small village distant about 35 miles from Bhawulpoor. Head Quarters were at the latter on the 31st ultimo, and at Ahmudpoor on the 3rd. The march up to this date, is described as having had more the character of a pleasure party than a military expedition. The Army were in vigorous health and in such complete order, as to be able within an hour of closing their columns, to form into line 8,200 fighting men. The roads were good, the weather fine, the supplies, with the exception of an occasional deficiency of gram plentiful, fuel abundant, the population peaceable though thieving, and Bawul Khan—the Lord of the soil—acting the part of a useful and sincere ally. The force it was expected, would be on the Indus by the 24th current. They had not yet been in official comunacation with Sir John Kean and the Bombay troops, but it was known that the latter had debouched at Vikkur on the Hojjamree branch of the Indus, and would march without delay on Tatta and Hydurabad which latter fortress they would reach in fifteen days. It was accordingly anticipated that forces would arrive simultaneonsly at Shikarpoor.

A despatch from Sir Alexander Burnes, had been received at Head Quarters on the night of the 31st ultimo, announcing that he had after a long negotiation obtained the surrender of the Fort of Bukkur* from Roostum Khan the Nuwab of Khyrpoor. The possession of this post has given us the command of the Indus and a passage without interruption. The example thus shewn, will no doubt be followed by the submission or rather the concurrence in our views of the other Ameers of Scinde, and an uninterrupted course until we reach Canduhar. The possession of Bukkur was obtained it it is said at a cost of one lakh of rupees, but this is mere report. Besides the possession of this place it is said, Sir Alexander had also effected that of the Boolun Pass for a similar sum and had induced 5000 Affghans to espouse the cause of Shah Soojah. The Commander in Chief proceeded on the 31st ultimo, strait to Bombay, and unless orders from Home replace him again at the head of the Army he will not review the troops at Shikarpoor or otherwise again act officially.

We publish in another column a highly interesting communication from Captain Taylor, of the Post Office,† and shall be glad if it arrests the attention of those possessing information on the subject. There is no doubt, that Captain Taylor's views in regard to the conveyance of the mails are those which must be acted on, if we desire to place the Post Office on a really effective footing. We must endeavour to supersed the present system, by one of cattle carringe—we write to be useful not declamatory—or we should introduce steam power as an alternative—, whether we regard speed, regularity or economy. We are not however prepared to say, whether Horse power or that of Camels would be preferable, though the apparent preference given by Captain Taylor to the latter, is a positive weight in its favour. We know indeed, that a scheme, gone into most minutely, for the conveyance of the Post by Horses, was some time ago before the public, and as far as we could judge, wanted merely a beginning, the difficulty of which is not confined to making poetry, as the dogma has it. But Captain Toylor's leaning to the camel, is not without good reason, and the successful application of the animal lately made by Colonel Pew, satisfactorily establishes the practicability of the matter. But every doubt would have been dissipated, had Major Davidson opened the valuable stores of his information, in refusing which by he way, we think him most fully justified. Major Davidson has a high professional character, his talent as a man is of the very first order, and his general attainments are those of an accomplished scholar and gentleman; yet all these high qualities have obtained him none of that distinction, which in India, above all places, they should. The consciousness of his own superiority displayed occasionally, as wits have done, and will do, from the beginning to the end, has, indeed, been allowed to weigh against all his valuable qualites, and the services he might render have been sacrificed to the wounded feelings of dullness. We are not therefore, we confess, surprised at his refusal to tender his information to Government, though, looking to the improvement of the post Office we regret it. We however invite the remarks of those who may be conversant with Camel Draft, though we scarcely do so in the hope, that they can compensate for refusal of the gallant Major. They well put queries to Captain Taylor, which may assist the point.

* The following is Sir Allexander's description of the Fort, when he visited it in 1831 on his mission to Lahore. His success in acquiring peaceable possession of so important a post, must be ascribed to the rare union of fine temper and firmness, which we see in him.

"We marched to Bukkur on the morning of the 19th, which is a fortress fifteen miles from Khyrpoor. situated on an insulated rock of flint on the Indus, with the town of Roree on one side and Sukkur on the other. It was not to be supposed that the Ameer would give us permission to visit this fancied bulwark of his frontier, and I did not press a demand which I saw was far from agreeable; but we had good opportunities of examining the place while passing it, both on shore and on the river. The island is about 800 yards long, of an oval shape, almost entirely occupied by the fortification, which looks more European than most Indian works: it is a beautiful object from the banks of the Indus; its towers are mostly shaded by large full-grown trees, and the tall date drops its weeping leave on the mosques and walls. There are several other islets near it on one of which stands the shrine of Khaju Khizr, a holy Mahommedan, under a dome that contributes to the beauty of the scene. The Indus rolls past Bukkur in two streams, each of 400 yards wide, and the waters lash the rocks which confine them with noise and violence. During the swell, the navigation of the part of the river is dangerous, though the boatmen of Bukkur are both expert and daring. The town of Roree, which faces Bukkur, stands on a precipice of flint forty feet high, and some of its houses, which are lofty, overhang the Indus. The inhabitants of these can draw up water from their windows; but a cut road in the rock supplies the citizens with this necessary of the life without risking their lives. The opposite bank of Sukker is not precipitous like that of Roree. A precious relic, the lock of Mahommed's hair, enclosed in a golden box, attracts the Mahommedan pilgrim to Bukkur, though the inhabitants are chiefly Hindoos."

† We committed an error in designating this Gentleman as Secretary to the post Office Committee. This body was dissolved in 1837, when Captain Taylor was appointed "Agent for the Post Office inquiries," which he still is.

CEYLON.

Major General Sir John Wilson has issued a farewell General Order in resigning the Command which he has filled with so much credit to himself and general satisfaction to the whole of the troops who have had the honor to serve under him.—The general tone of the order, which will be found elsewhere, speaks the polished gentleman and the gallant soldier.—*Herald, Jan.* 15.

CAPTURE OF SIX ELEPHANTS.—We understand from a gentleman who lately visited Kandy, that an unusual circumstance occurred on the high-road between Colombo and Candy, near the 48th mile-stone a few days ago—No less than 6 Elephants having crossed the high-road and took up their position on the opposite jungle within 300 yards of it. The circustance having been reported to E. Rawdon Power, Esq. the Assistant Government Agent and District Judge of the 4 Korles, (who is stationed at Kaigalle,) that gentleman proceeded in search of their "Elephantine Majesties," but from the thorny nature of the jungle was unable to get a shot at them. As the Elephants had done considerable damage to the Paddy Fields of the people, they requested permission to construct a Kraal, or enclosure, to drive the animals in, for the purpose of catching them, which of course being allowed, they erected the enclosure in 24 hours time, and on the 8th and 9th inst., succeeded in driving the whole of the Elephants into it, where they were caught with ropes by a few individuals initiated in the *art* of Elephant-catching, assisted by tame ones. The Elephants, our informant tells us, made some desperate attempts to obtain their freedom, and some of their charges are described as being most magnificent.

From the circumstance of the extreme vicinity of the Kraal to the high-road, many travellers on their way to and from Kandy were enabled to view the spectacle, which was a very interesting one.—*Ibid.*

SINGAPORE.

STOPPAGE OF THE TRADE AT CANTON.—By the *Castle Huntly*, which came in from China on Monday last, intelligence reached this port that the trade had been stopped at Canton, that vessel having received information of the occurence while at the *Hong Kong* auchorage, which she left on the 9th instant. The circumstances which occasioned the stopage took place on the 4th, and as far as we can learn, the only letter in the place from Canton which makes mention of them, is one written on the same day, at which date the writer did not seem *to* be of opinion that a stoppage was likely to ensue. But there seems no doubt, from the nature of the information received by the *Huntly* before she left, that such had actually been the result; and the particulars connected with the affair which we have collected are as follow.—On the 4th instant a quantity of opium packed in twenty-two *treasure bores*, which had been brought up in one of the smuggling schooners, was landed and in the act of being conveyed to the stores of one of the foreign merchants by the coolies in his service, when it was seized by the Mandarins, who it appears acted upon information transmitted to them by their spies at Whampoa. The coolies employed had been put to the torture to extort confession as to the vessel from which it had been delivered, and an American being named, the Agents of the vessel at Canton as well as the foreign merchant more directly implicated in the transaction, were forthwith ordered to leave Canton within three days, while *Punkequa*, the unfortunate Hong merchant who secured the ship, was seized, subjected to the indignity of the *wooden collar*, and ordered to be paraded in that condition through the fleet at Whampoa—the most humiliating and degrading punishment which the laws of China can provide for a man of his rank. These measures appear to have been followed by an order to stop the trade, as before the *Huntly* left Hong Kong, Captain Johnston was informed by despatches from Whampoa that no *chops* were allowed to be issued, and not a boat permitted either to go or to leave Canton—while all the Opium on board of the ships at Whampoa was being shipped off again with the utmost despatch to Lintin. It was not known whether the foreign merchants who had been condemned to leave Canton, intended to act in obedience to the order, and we hear it has been denied by the Agents for the American vessel pointed out by the Chinese coolies as the one from which the Opium was taken, that she had any Opium on board. It is said however that the authorities at Canton had threatened to *pull down their houses* should they resist the order for their departure, and they had in the meantime been abandoned by all their Chinese servants.—*Free Press Dec.* 20.

At public meeting of the Inhabitants of Singapore held at the Reading Room on Monday the 17th December, 1838, for the purpose of taking into consideration the suggestion of the Madras Committee for establishing a Steamer between Ceylon, the Straits, and China in connection with Steamers to be established between India and Suez, in the event of the Comprehensive Scheme not being carried into effect, W. D. Shaw, Esq. having been called to the Chair the following resolutions were unanimously carried,

First—That this meeting view with feelings of satisfaction the disposition on the part of the Bengal and Madras Committees to co-operate cordially on the subject of Steam Communication between India and England.

Second.—That in the event of the Comprehensive Scheme (namely an unbroken communication by steam between Calcutta and London, *via* Suez) not being carried into effect, the Madras plan for forming a Company to perfect the communication on this side of the Isthmus is the best, that could under the circumstances be adopted.

Third.—That this meeting, from such a view of existing circumstances as they are enabled to take, are of opinion that the establishment of a branch Steamer between Point de Galle the Straits and China would eventually succeed.

Fourth.—That a Committee be formed for the purpose of procuring every information relative to the establishment of steam communication between Point de Galle the Straits and China, with a view to ascertain how far the uudertaking would be likely to succeed with reference to the outlay and probable returns, and for the purpose of corresponding generally with the Committee of Bengal and Madras.

Fifth—That the said Committee consist of the following seven Gentlemen, three to form a quorum.

Dr. Montgomerie,	Mr. Boustead,
Mr. Balestier,	" Brennand,
" Napier,	" Macdonald,
" Connolly,	

That the thanks of the meeting be voted to Mr. Shaw for his able conduct in the chair.

W. D. SHAW,
—*Ibid.* Chairman.

JAVA.—By the arrival of the *Venerable* since our last, from Batavia, we have received advices to the 7th instant, which still continue to report unfavourably of the market for British cotton manufactures, stocks being heavy and sales difficult to effect.

The *Maas* had arrived from Calcutta with a cargo consisting of 160,000 gunny bags, and the *Grecian* was daily expected with 120,000 more, which with other importations that were looked for, would supply the market for some time with this article.

Tonnage for Euro pe abudadant and freights on the decline. Produce remained without much alteration—*Sugar* still dull, although four Americans were in the harbour. A considerable quantity of Padang *Coffee* had changed hands at *f* 20 *a* 21 per pcl. at which it was no longer procurable. *Rice* was still cargo.

The French Frigate *L'Artinese* arrived at Batavia on the 3d inst.—*Free Press, Dec.* 27.

CHINA.

We noticed in our last shipping report the arrival from Manila, of the French 52 gun frigate *L'Artimise*. Her Commander Capt. La Place, the same who in the *Favorite* visited Canton in 1830, has since, with several of his officers arrived in Canton, and our neighbours vie with each other in hospitability, to render their short stay here as agreable to them as possible. It appears that the Chinese authorities entertained no scruples as to allowing these gentlemen to visit Canton, and they came up in inside Chop-boats, whilst the officers of the British ships of war-lately here were jealously watched lest they should attempt to reach the provincial city. This difference of treating men of the same profession, but of different nations, most probably arises from the jealousy the Chinese entertain of the English, as neighbours on their western frontier, and to the pilot's report, in the case of Admiral Maitland of another "barbarian eye" having reached the Celestial Empire, the Chinese being unwilling, since Lord Napier, to have any thing to say to such "Eyes."

[*Canton Press, 3rd. November.*

The following correspondence has passed between the Hong merchants and Chamber of Commerce.

To the Honorable the Chamber of Commerce.
&c. &c. &c.

A respectful communication.

Seeing the large decked Schooners have latterly, in defiance of the prohibition, persisted in coming to Canton in continued and quick succession, bringing up Opium which is removed up into the foreign factories, by which the Security merchants and landlords are involved, we your younger brethren, requested you by letter to make known to the several foreign gentlemen the facts for their guidance, entreating them to carry on their business in a peaceful and regular way for our mutual advantage.

Now on the 17th day of this 10th moon the foreign merchant Innes secretly brought up some Opium to Canton which was seized by Government on the river, in front of the 13 factories, by which he has involved in punishment his Surety and landlord, and aroused univeral indignation at his wickedness. We your younger brethern in consequence of the detestable conduct of this man, have placarded him in every direction, of which placard, we send you a Copy, requesting you, after perusal, to send it to the newspapers for publication, that every reasonable man may be informed of the circumstances.

It is for this we write and with compliments remain.

The Hong merchants.
S. FEARON.

Chinese Interpreter General Chamber of Commerce.
Decr. 5th 1838.

Copy of Placard.

By the ancient laws the large decked boats are prohibited coming to Canton, and small open boats, which are allowed to come are obliged to apply at the Custom House Statations to obtain passports and undergo a strict examination. Of this we have given repeated intimations to the several foreign traders for their guidance; nevertheless latterly the large decked boats have arriving in constant and rapid sucession, some from Whampoa, doubtless for the purposes of bringing up Opium and smuggling. The contraband goods being taken up to the factories, are seized, and we, the Security merchants and landlords, are involved in punishment. We have frequently written (to the foreigners) begging them not to infringe the prohibitory laws and to carry on their business in a peaceaful and regular manner.

But all men are not the same; some are good and others bad; our warnings are therefore useless. On the 17th of this moon the foreign merchant Innes with a daring disregard of the laws, clandestinely brought Opium up to Canton in one of the boats, which was seized by Government involving in punishment his surety, and the landlord of his factory; truly such conduct merits universal indignation. He openly defies the Imperial mandates and displays the most supreme contempt for his own reputation. We must therefore refuse, however relectantly to do any more business with him, and shall turn him out of our houses. We accordingly placard our resolves in the most explicit manner, that every reasonable man may be informed therefore, and take timely warning.

Given in Consoo, (no date)

To the Honorable the Chamber of Commerce.
&c. &c. &.

A respectful communication.

By the ancient laws and repeated edicts from the Governor the large decked boats are prohibited coming to Canton; copies of these edicts we, your younger brethren, have again and again sent to you several gentlemen, but you thinking them of no import have cast them aside without giving the least attention to them; and a seizure has just been made by Government of some opium which Innes was endeavouring to smuggle, in consequence of which his surety merchant has been sentenced to the punishment of publicly wearing the *cangue*, and his landlord was also sentenced to a similar punishment, but prevailed on H. E. by his entreaties to forgive him. You gentlemen have all seen or heard of this,

We have established Hongs for trading with you gentlemen in the hope of making a little money and that all things may go on peacefully and to our mutual advantage; but by the foreigners smuggling Opium, we are constantly involved in trouble. Ask yourselves gentlemen whether in our places, you could be at ease? There are surely some reasonable men among you.

Now we have been forced to demand some new conditions ere opening the trade, being determined no longer to suffer for your misdeeds. We have resolved that, hereafter, not one large decked boat shall come up to Canton, and all small uncovered boats, whether coming from or going to Whampoa or Macao, shall, according to law, apply at the Custom House stations for pasports, and examination. As the security merchant and landlord are made answerable for any smuggling of Opium &c., these conditions are absolutely necessary, and we must request you, benevolent elder brethern to give public notice that all gentlemen, who on consideration, determine to accept our terms to that effect, when the trade shall instantly open, and we will continue to rent you your factories.

Hereafter, if any foreigner attempt to smuggle up Opium or any other contraband article into the factonaries, we shall immediately petition the Government that they may deal with him according to law, and turn the offender out of our houses. If you concent to this and give us a bond to that effect, we wil l continue to trade with you—perversely refuse our conditions, we truly dare not continue to trade with you or rent you our houses. You cannot say we have given you no warning.

On receipt of this letter we must beg you all to let us know whether you accept or refuse our terms, that we may frame the new agreement, after which chops shall again be granted.

It is for this we write, and with compliments remain.

The Hong-merchants.
S. FEARON.

Chinese Interpreter Genl. Chamber of Commerce.
December 5th, 1838.

To the Honorable the Chamber of Commerce.
&c. &c. &c.

A respectful communication.

The foreign merchant Innes being a man who clandestinely smuggles opium into Canton, H. E. the Governor has directed, by edict, *that he be driven out* by the 21st of this month, ordering us, in case of his refusing to leave, to pull down the house, in which he lives, that he may have no roof above his head. No gentleman must give him shelter, lest he himself become involved in trouble.

We have to request that you will circulate his amongst the several foreign gentlemen that each may know how to act. It is for this we write and with compliments remain.

The Hong merchants.
S. FEARON.

Chinese Interpreter General Chamber of Commerce.
Decr. 5th 1838.

To the Honorable the Chamber of Commerce.
&c. &c. &c.

A respectful communication.

In our letter of 19th instant. (December 5) we stated that should Innes not leave his house before the 21st we shonld pull it down. This was in consequence of an edict we received from the Governor, in which he threatennd that all of us, Hong merhaants, should wear the *cangue* unless Imess left Canton by 22nd. We were greatly alarmed at this threat, and resolved to pull down his house, that, having no place to shelter him, he might be forced to leave. We therefore invited all you gentlemen to attend at the Consoo Ball on the 20th (yesterday) to deliberate on the subject. Now as after, mutual deliberation you all decide that we ought not to pull the house down, we have determined not to do so.

Now in consequence of Innes having clandestinely smuggled up Opium, H. E. the Governor has ordained that he must quit Canton by the 22nd instant. (December 8) failing which we, the Hong merchants, are to wear the cangue. However stern and severe this edict of H. E. may be it is certain to be acted upon, and should we be obliged to wear cangue, our reputation will be indelibly scared, and with tainted characters, how shall we be able to carry on trade either with native or foreign merchants?

By the obstituate defiance of this one man, Innes, to the Governor's edicts, the whole foreign trade is involved in difficulties, the consequences of which may be truly awful. We earnestly beg of you gentlemen to endeavor by reasonable arguments to make Innes leave Canton to day, that the trade may again be put on its usual quiet footing. It is for this we write, and with compliments remain.

The Hong-merchants.
S. FEARON.
Chinese Interpreter G. C. C.
December 16th, 1838.

General Chamber of Commerce,
Canton, 7th Dec. 1838.

To the Hong Merchants.

Gentlemen.—We now do ourselves the honour to acknowlege the receipt of your various letter under date 5th and 6th December, but before entering upon the general subject contined in them it was imperatively necessarry that we should draw your attention to the threat contained in one of them of forcibly pulling down one of the Factories; we therefore verbally pointed out to you the dangerous consequences which might result from such an act the inviolability of our personal dwellings being a point imperatively necessary for the security of our persons and the property under our charge; we have now much satisfaction in seeing by your letter received yesterday evening, that you disclaim any such violent intention.

As regards the subject of your other letters, we must in the first place inform you, that Mr. Innes is not a member of our Chamber, nor have we any control or influence over his actions even if he were.

The Chamber of Commerce is purely a commercial body and has no authority, over persons residing in Canton.

We have heard with deep feelings of regret, the treatment you have all experienced, and was threatened with; on account of the discovery of an attempt to smuggle opium into Canton, more especially as the severe punishment already inflicted on Ponboyqua, security marchant of the *Thos Perkens*, originated in an occasion entirely devoid of all foundation.

We think it however our duty here publicly and clearly to express our disaprobation of acts such as are now forced upon our notice.

In reply to your request that we as a body should give you some pledge respecting the Foreign boats coming to Canton, we regret that we are unable to comply with it,—those boats belong to a variety of persons over whom we can exercise no authority. It is however essentially necessary, that the community of Canton should have means of conveying letters, and of going backwards and forwards to and from Macao. We shall be happy to meet with you, in order to concert some plan for the purpose; so as effectually to prevent boats thus employed from engaging in illegal transactions and thus involving all parties in trouble.

I remain &c.
H. H. LINDSAY, Chairman.
Canton Press, Dec., 8.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

(*From Canton General Price Current. 11th Dec.*)

The Foreign trade has been generally suspended by the Hong Marchants in consequence of the detection of smuggling affairs of Opium at Canton, and we have few commercial transactions to record during the week.

COTTON.—Some few Sales of *Bombay Cotton* have been effected at reduced rates, but nothing worthy of notice.—For the *Bengal* staple no offer is obtainable, and best *Tinnevelly* would not fetch more than Taels 9-5 a 9-6 per pecul.

In the present agitated state of affairs no business whatever is doing in *Opium*, but the authorities have been so much engaged with the investigation of the recent seizure that no further annoyance has been given to the native dealers, or smokers of the drug.

We understand that *Patna* was offered yesterday by Chinese holders at 3,98.

Deliveries to the 8th inst. *Patna Benares*, 32, *Malta*, 13, total 49 chests.

Exchange on London.—As severral of the Dravers under credits, have lately negotiated their Bills with the Chinese merchants this paper has been offered at 4s. 8d. per dollar at which some small negotiations have taken place.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

GLOBE.—NOV. 23.

There was something in the wind which we rather fancy the *Times* had not anticipated, when it prepared its Levan revelations for the *gobemouches* this morning. We

n the intelligence that arrives from Constantinople of order received by the French envoy to sign the treaty ommerce with Turkey. The success of British diplo- y and decision in another important quarter is learned n the same source, letters of the 31st ult. from Cons- inople. Colonel Stoddart, by these accounts, ich come at last very seasonably to remove the uncer- ty created by the delay of intelligence as to the real ition of affairs in Persia, had left the Shah in course retreat, and already at some distance from Herat. It some consolation for the renewed thunders of the *imes* against our foreign policy, that these satisfactory ngs come to relieve us from utter dismay.

The only part of the article of the *Times* which has a ape more substantial than the mere gossip of ante- hambers—the effusions of ex-subordinate restlessness th reference to the claim of authorship and initiation the treaty with Turkey—the only part of the article, e say, more solid in seeming consists of the repetition d amplification of a piece of stale news. Our Fal- outh correspondence of *Tuesday* acquainted the pu- c with what the *Times* puts forth "with gun, drum, mpet, blunderbuss, and thunder," on *Friday*, as a ost unheard, of abandonment of our "ancient allies"— he departure, namely, on the 27th ult., of Admiral Stop- rd for Malta. The *Times*, however, cannot state a plain act—even a stale one—without stitching a falsehood to t, to excite the jaded public attention. The follow- s the manner in which the *Times* swells out the fact above-mentioned: "One and all the advices affirm that the British and Turkish squadrons have already separated! that the ships of the Grand Seignor have returned home —that, most disgraceful of all, the British Admiral has *withdrawn to Malta*! although it was actually and ex- pressly stipulated, as the *condition* on which England should be entitled to call for the ratification of the Tur- kish treaty, that her fleet *should enter the Dardanelles*, and thus afford a pledge of her good faith in the prompt protection of her ally!"

The *Times* has taken three days to discover that any disgrace at all was attachable to the simple fact of our Admiral's departure for Malta. And, as to the "garnish" of sudden separation of the British and Turkish squadrons, *one and all the advices* including the *Times* correspon- dence, state just the contrary. The *Chronicle* corres- pondence of the 31st says—

"Letters from Smyrna state that Admiral Stopford left Vourla in the Princess Charlotte, for Malta, on the 27th inst. accompanied by the Minden, Asia, Vanguard, and Bellerophon, leaving the Pembroke, Rodney, and Talavera to keep company with the Turkish squadron. As soon as the admiral arrives at Malta the Carisfort will be sent up here to relive the Tyne, now on the station. The Turkish squadron, with the English vessels above men- tioned, will return from Vourla to Vassika Bay in a few days, and no mention is yet made of it being likely to come in, notwithstanding that some of the vessels which were in the Bosphorus have already entered the harbour and commenced dismasting. It is to be hoped, now that some of our vessels have been left to take care of it, the Sultan will have the good sense to allow his fleet to re- main out all the winter, in order that his sailors may learn how to manage their ships in rough as well as in smooth weather."

The *Times* correspondence, of the same date, says—

"Sir R. Stopford sailed with the greater portion of the squadron under his orders for Malta on the 27th inst. The Rodney, Talavera, Pembroke, and Talbot, remained at Vourla. The Ottoman fleet is expected to be here by the first favourable wind.

Whether or not the Turkish fleet, therefore, remain out for the winter, which, judging from the Turkish notions of navigation, may be somewhat doubtful, it is clear that no such representation is justified as that which the *Times* puts forth in its leading article, in the teeth of its correspondence.

The same correspondence states as follows, with regard to another "ancient ally"— and this statement likewise is admirably at variance with the leading lucubrations, and corroborative of the sound policy of our recent ne- gociations with Austria:—"The Austrian government, convinced that, united to Turkey by the indissoluble ties of material interests through this commercial convention, the Powers of England and France would in future be bound by the sense of self-defence to resist any attempt against the integrity and independence of that empire, has already expressed, in the most unequivocal terms, her readiness to become also a member of an alliance against which neither the wiles and still less the whole weight of Russia's power can ever prevail."

GLOBE,—Nov., 22.

The *Post* quotes from the *Newcastle Journal* some re- marks on the export trade of Great Britain, addressed by Mr. Urquhart to the Chamber of Commerce of that town. We quote our contemporary's comments on the statements made by that gentleman:—

"Of the increase in our trade of 1836, as compared with 1832, which increase amounted to 17½ millions, the trade with the United States of America alone showed an increase of seven millions, British America very nearly two millions; British East Indies 2,760,000, Tur- key a million, Italy half a million, France 900,000. The principal articles in which the increase took place were cotton 7½ millions, hardware very nearly two millions, woollens 2½ millions, linen 1,861,000.

"That, however, which is most startling in the state- ment of Mr. Urquhart is not the indequate progress of our trade with reference to the progress of population, but its *stand-still*, as compared with the progress of other countries. The trade of America has increased from 31½ millions in 1815 to 67½ millions in 1836, and French trade has increased from 23½ millions in 1815 to 74½ millions in 1836!

"With regard to Great Britain, Mr. Uuquhart is re- ported to have maintained that the result of the official returns exhibited a private diminution of exportation, at the same time that there was an increase in our own po- pulation and in the population of those countries were formerly our customers. Mr. Urquhart contended that means must be taken for extending our commerce, or we must decline in the scale of nations."

We entirely agree with Mr. Urquhart, and the Duke of Wellington, who expressed the very same opinion in the House of Lords—as to the urgent necessity for the ex- tension of the foreign trade of our industrious *increasing* population. If our commerce with Europe has become al- most stationary comparatively with the advance made by other European Powers, may we ask the *Post* and the *Post's* party, and the Duke of Wellington at the head of it—what other result could possibly be expected from a law of landlords which keeps the price of food for our la- bourers higher in this than in other countries, and ex- cludes the returns in raw produce from those countries for our manufactures! A nation wanting corn, who will not buy from those who have it to sell, complains that those who cannot sell her their corn will not buy her cottons? We have yet to learn the simplest of all com- mercial principles—that *those who will not buy, cannot sell*.

"Meanwhile," concludes the *Post*, "the trade policy of Great Britain is under the direction of that profound and magnanimous gentleman, Mr. Poulett Thomson." No such thing good *Post*—the trade policy of Great Bri- tain is under the direction of those profound and magna- nimous gentlemen, the landlords of Great Britain. It is true that a vast deal of ignorance and apathy must exist in other classes, to enable a single interest, however res- pectable and powerful, to impair and endanger them all with so little effective resistance. However, we gather good hope from the glimpses which even its own advo- cates are beginning to get of the *consequences* of their own selfish and short-sighted policy.

We say to such remarkers on our stationary com- merce with Europe—do not expect our commercial di- plomatists to make bricks without straw. Give them the power to offer a great boon to those agricultural tracts of country which will admit our manufactures in return for their produce. We do not think we should throw ourselves, in the vulgar phrase, at the head of our neighbours' and take, for instance, all the grain of the Russian provinces without stipulation for reciprocity in the admission of our manufactures. We think the doc- trines of free trade are carried too far, when no conditions are made for equal advantage to both parties. All trade is more or less advantageous; or parties would not en- gage in it. But some conditions of interchange are more advantageous on both sides than others. We consider, that in opening a regular corn-trade with other countries (which we look to as a matter, not of choice, but neces- sity) there is great scope for arrangements of a nature fa- vourable to our industry, and for stipulations of recipro- cal advantage to our own products.—Some of our neigh- bours will admit those products; some will not—and we say decidedly, that it is due to our manufacturing and due to our *agricultural* interests to exercise discrimina- tion in opening our market to foreign corn-growers. But the present system admits no such discrimination, and, sends us, in seasons of scarcity, customers, gold in hand for the surplus produce of a country whose policy is di- rectly aimed at excluding the products of English indus- try, and preventing their entrance to every land where her policy can force a footing.

That this has been the uniform effort of Russia for a series of years will only be contradicted by those who know nothing about her commercial policy, and prefer repeating the stale cant-word of *Russophobia* to using their reason on facts which stare them in the face. It is true that Russia consents to allow us to enrich her nobles by taking the raw produce of their thin-peopled tracts; and that her dependence on our commerce was abun- dantly proved when the attempt to suspend it under Napoleon nearly caused Alexander to follow Paul. It is true, nevertheless, that Russia does her utmost to restrict the commerce of England wherever she holds, or pretends to hold sway; and therefore it is *our* policy to encourage by all methods, and especially by the pacific but powerful compacts of commercial interchange, the produce of friendly lands, whether on the banks of the Danube or across the Atlantic, whose governments do not subordinate their commercial policy, as Russia does, to a grasping territorial ambition. It is a great delusion of many friends of free trade (*e. g.* at Manchester), that any such trade can be accomplished with Russia, or that the bear can be mitigated towards us by mercantile interests. It is no such thing: Russia desires indeed commerce, but *com- merce through conquest*; commerce in a sea of dominion from the Bosphorus over the Mediterranean. She would every where exclude us, as rivals of the most hated sort— pacific rivals who diffuse wealth and enlightenment, where she would forge chains—exclude no man's commercial competition—*and covet no man's land*.

MORNING CHRONICLE.—Nov. 29.

In another column will be found a letter from "A Real Levant Merchant," referring to a letter signed "A Levant Merchant," which appeared some days ago in *The Times*. It requires very little discrimination to discover this correspondent of our contemporary. "A Levant Merchant" he is not, but a trafficker of a very dif- ferent description. The readers of *The Times* may see him regularly advertised in it columns like any other quack who hawks his nostrums through the country, and our only doubt respecting the propriety of publishing our correspondent's able letter arose from an apprehen- sion that we might, in reality, be only forwarding the views of the political mountebank to whom it refers, by assisting to keep him before the public; for there are really some people whose appetite for notoriety is so morbid that they would prefer having the public gaze fixed upon them in a pillory, to not having it fixed upon them at all.

ALTER ET IDEM; or Mr. URQUHART and the LEVANT MERCHANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

SIR.—My attention was only called yesterday to a let- ter which appeared in *The Times* newspaper some days ago, signed "A Levant Merchant." As a more barefaced specimen of the puff indirect has not fallen in my way for many a year, you will perhaps allow me the opportunity of a few remarks on it, for the benefit of the uninitiat- ed.

The object of this matchless epistle (of the authorship of which, doubtless, Mr. Urquhart is profoundly igno- rant!) is to give to him, the said Mr. Urquhart, all the honour and glory which it pleaseth our Liberal Tories to award to the treaty lately conclued with the Porte. A very excellent treaty it is, upon the whole: but to those who know anything of diplomacy in the East, it is un- necessary to say that the chief difficulty in the way of such a treaty was procuring the Turkish acceptance of it. The advisability of such a treaty between Great Britain and Turkey, and particularly of such an amelioration in the Turkish financial system as it involves, had long been felt before the magnificent Mr. Urquhart came upon the scene to "electrify the cabinets of Europe" with his genius for diplomacy—as another of his puffers (alter sed idem, et idem semper *ego!*) modestly said of him. The general desirableness of such a treaty was not only felt, but the very system now embodied in this treaty has been repeatedly urged on the consideration both of the Turks and of our ambassadors in Constantinople, Lord Ponson- by among the rest, and by more Europeans than one (I may mention particularly Mr. Simmons, to whom Mr. Urquhart knows he stands indebted for any portion of his views and information which has been service.able on this occasion): and all this (as I say) long before the re- doubtable Mr. Uuquhart spoke, wrote, or knew anything at all about the matter. That the draft of the treaty was en- trusted to Mr. Urquhart, and executed by him in a man- ner highly creditable to so inexperienced a diplomatist, is true, and is doubtless a gratifying circumstance both to himself and such of his personal friends as have not yet had any of their private letters published by him without their consent. But the occasion scarcely appears to me to call for such overwhelming eulogy as Mr. Urquhart tries to draw down on himself, by tugging vehemently as he is doing in all directions at the string of that queer shower-bath called popular applause. His merit, as far as due, is that which it would have disgraced the youngest mercantile aspirant in any counting-house of London, Li- verpool, Glasgow, or Bristol, *not* to have equalled on a like occasion. But when he, or his puffers for him ar- rogate the *real* merit of this treaty, viz· that of its accom- plishment, the insolence of the attiempt is only to be matched by that of the petty intrigues which got up a Glasgow dinner for the itinerant lecturer, *and which failed so signally when set a going at Liverpool*.

One thing is very certain, that but for the recal last year of Mr. Urquhart from Constantinople—but for the stop thus put to one of the most disgraceful examples of offi- cial presumption and insubordination that ever degra- ded an embassy in the eyes of a foreign court—this trea- ty would never have been signed or accepted by the Turks. That this result has been at last obtained is at- tributable entirely to the diplomatic talents of Lord Ponsonby; for during the short period of Mr. Urquhart's re- sidence in Constantinople, thanks to his spirit of restless intrigue and upstart conceit, a breach was occasioned be- tween our minister and the Porte fatal to any hopes of success in so delicate a discussion. But with Mr. Ur- quhart's removal these unfortunate causes of alienation were explained and removed also, and the way opened for those negotiations which have now happily terminated in this treaty. The quasi Levant merchant alludes to the misunderstanding between Lord Ponsonby and Mr. Ur- quhart as having been raised and fostered by the autho- rities at home, but this is *too* gross a fabrication to be imposed on a credulous public, who have not yet for- gotten the remarkable fact that almost simultaneously with Mr. Urquhart's inauspicious arrival at Constantino- ple commenced, and with his departure ceased—those violent and disgraceful attacks against Lord Ponsonby which appeared in the private correspondence of the En- glish papers from Turkey. Well may the "Levant Mer chant" term them "disgraceful"! It is a twinge of some- thing still in his breast, like a conscience, that wrings this word from him? or has he to be informed that it was to the generous patronage, the disinterested and un- called-for countenance and favour of this nobleman, that Mr. Urquhart owed all his diplomatic advancement— conduct which he recompensed, after years of obliga- tions received, by publishing in the newspapers the pri- vate and confidental letters of his noble patron, letters written with all the careless and open-hearted ease of a generous and trustful friendship, breathing itself in a spi- rit of affectionate interest for the individual so unworthy chosen as its object, and of course lapsing into occasio- nal expressions which the writer would not have indulged but in the secure freedom of an intercourse on which every principle of honour and sense of commonest gratitude, of shame, or even of self-interest, was presumed to set the seal of silence? But the mortified vanity of the itine- rant lecturer overcame all scruples, noble and selfish—a fatal day for his future hopes, we fear. "Let no such man be trusted!" is the feeling with which *all* parties alike will regard such conduct as now referred to.

While I am writing the report of this poor man's New- castle dinner comes into my head. Seeing the space de- voted to this sublime affair in the monster-columns of the misleading journal of Europe, I was overwhelmed when I read that this astounding display of the mercan- tile strength of Newcastle consisted of—*fifty* (surely, surely, Mr. Editor, it must be a mistake for *two hundred and* fifty at the very least?) *gentlemen* (?), Mr. *Parish* in the chair! Are your readers aware that this distin- guished individual is poor Mr. Urquhart's fellow-sufferer in disgrace? and that 'Ca' me, ca' thee," is the prin- ciple of their operations, Mr. Parish being none other than a cashiered functionary from our service in Greece, "which fully accounts," I must suppose, for his taking the chair at a tavern dinner of a few tailors and tinsmiths of Newcastle-on-Tyne. That the highly-respectable mer- cantable community of that flourishing city should have withheld their countenance from this political mounte- bank as they have done is no more than might have been expected from their good sense and high character. But what a speech from the great lecturer! Spirits of orators Hunt and Buckingham! is the mob eloquence of Eng- land come to this? Woe worth the day? I recommend all *liberal Tories* to commit Mr. Urquhart's great New- castle speech to memory; it will supply them to the la- test day of their lives with that best succedaneum for ideas—"great swelling words of vanity," fit for any oc- casion that can possibly arise. It is a dictionary of a speech, and is equally intelligible whichever end you com- mence reading. Long live impudence! It's a wonder- ful virtue.

Your obedient servant,
A REAL LEVANT MERCHANT.

Brighton, Nov. 27, 1838.

[*Chronicle Nov.* 29.

GLOBE.—NOVEMBER, 21.

We have received the proofs of an article about to be published in the *London and Westminster Review* on Lord Durham's return. It is written with fire and force; and we only regret that the author, whose hand we re- cognise, has made it somewhat too much of a party plead- ing. We are willing to go along with him in his de- fence of Lord Durham from the factious attacks made on him (which we have combatted on former occasions), but we are not willing to place Lord Durham at the head of a faction, on the strength of the "untoward event" that now brings him home. We hope Lord Durham is not willing to place *himself* there. It is our conviction that his lordship will best consult his own station and char- acter by calmly showing his fitness *here* to aid the great work which he has unfortunately been thwarted in com- mencing in Canada. He will best consult his own digni- ty by addressing himself to this enterprise without more resentment or retaliation than may be necessary to re- move impediments of the treatment which has caused him to change the scene of his labours. It is not less im- portant to Lord Durham, that it is to the public service, to prove what his lordship has stated, and what we frank- ly believe, that it is not the mere impatience to grapple with party opponents, or hope to rise on their ruins, that led him to quit the post he assumed. From all we have heard lately respecting Lord Durham, we are disposed to hope that his Lordship will throw himself into the arms of no faction, but serve his country. There is a noble, important, and extraordinarily difficult work before him, which if he takes a principal part in achieving, with a single eye to that achievement, he will *ipso facto* place himself in a prouder position than any party, parliamen- tary, or unparliamentary, can hold out to him.

If Lord Durham, on the other hand, which we will not anticipate, sets out by supposing that his first mission is to *destroy the aristocracy*—if he did not belong to it, and value his place there—to set himself at the head of "the Reform party," which (the reviewer asserts) *the present ministers have thought fit to abandon*—if Lord Durham sets out with this party spirit, as we do not believe he will—we suspect he would not even gain the low ends of party ambition. Look at "the Reform party." What is it's situation? The reviewer seems to think (we don't doubt honestly) that it only wants leaders. We are convinced that "the Reform party," as *he* understands it—wants *followers*, at least as much as *leaders* at this moment.

We think that, in proclaiming a sort of schism with the present government, the gentlemen represented by this reviewer (how many, we do not know) make a com- plete mistake, first of the ministerial position, secondly of their own, and thirdly of that of "the masses." The main strength of any government, since the Reform Act, must be in those classes, the moral force of which carried that measure. Those (whether Radicals or Tories) who take pains to repeat that it was carried by means of force, and by the will of the populace, may be consistent in their view of "the Reform party." We, who believe its enact- ment was mainly the work of the moral force thrown in the scale by the disinterested and impartial body of the middle and part of the higher classes—by a body hardly ever combined in "a party" before, and who, in truth are something better than *a party* at all times—we think differently of the composition of the general reform inte- rest (by which we mean the body who carried reform, and would promote its fruits) than the gentlemen who would put themselves forward as exclusive leaders of that inte- rest. The moral force which carried the Reform Act is not arrayed in favour of an indefinite series of demo- cratic organic changes. A considerable portion, indeed, supported that measure expressly with the view of pre- venting sweeping institutional changes. Some of these moderate reformers have been since frightened into Con- servatism. The bulk of them we hope and believe sup- port government—not as a party—but as friends of their country support rulers who, they know, have effected great reform—who, they believe, are willing to effect more in the practical administration of government.

It is *true* that ministers are not at the head of the party for further *organic* changes. None but a *revolutionary* government can, or ought to be. They have nevertheless proposed some, and acceded to other improvements of detail in the Reform Acts; and it is of course an open question between them and "independent Reformers," whether other such changes may be necessary to complete its purpose. But it is *true* that there is "a great gulf fixed" between the present government and the promoters of changes intended to issue in pure democracy.

The occurences of the last three months have conclu- sively shown that there is quite as deep and broad a line of demo cration between the "reform party," as understood by the London and Westminster reviewer, and the "re- form part" of "the masses," which they before assumed ready to back them, as there is between his *moderate* Ra- dical and Whig ministerialists. The very phrase of "mo- derate Radicals" is of quite new coinage. It has been coined to show the general body of Liberal politicians that "reform party" do not identify themselves with the new movement party. Is not this a pregnant symptom that the want of *leaders* is not their only one?—that rational *followers* must be sought for—since mob-applause greets coarser candidates. The school of half-way democracy has been formally shaken off, with every expression of con- tempt, by the guides of the populace. And its scholars choose the moment for provoking another schism with all *moderate* Liberals, whose self-qualifying epithet they but lately spurned as "disguised Toryisin," and now prefix to their own creed.

We have not written with the smallest degree of heat against our "moderate" friends. We regard them as eloquent and able champions of principles, some of which are our own, and others—as our friends should have found out by this time—are not more different from ours than from those of the multitude. They are *Girondists*, with the *Mountain* already severed from them by a deep fissure. Will it reunite? Will it form a fresh basis of precarious power—and a fresh abyss for it? We trust Ambition will not leave this lesson.

The intelligence from Canada, which will be found in another part of our paper, will excite far more regret than surprise. And although the fears of those on the spot may have led them to magnify some of the details they supply there can be little doubt of there being proofs abundantly sufficient to justify the adoption of measures by those in authority in the Provinces, and by the govern- ment at home, to afford protection to the loyal inhabitants to deter the disaffected from joining any combination which may exist, and to suppress any rebellions outbreak to which the rebellious may resort. That the Americans on the frontiers would readily and extensively embark in any scheme, however desperate, by which they might ob- tain spoil, no one acquainted with the character of the people can entertain a doubt. They are mostly persons of desperate character and pursuits; mere marauders, whose predatory habits eminently incline and qualify them to profit by the present disturbed state of the Canadians, whose discontents they would naturally fan, and whose insurrectionary movements they would covertly and openly assist. But in a conspiracy so formidable as is stated in the letters we do not believe: if any thing of the kind exists, it would be the duty, as it would, we have no hesitation in saying, be the inclination of the American government, not only to advise the Canadian authorities of the fact but to counteract it by placing a mi- litary cordon along the frontier, and punishing as rebels and traitors any American subjects who should be found in arms for such a purpose. In the amicable disposition of the American government toward this country we have entire confidence; the commercial interests of both nations are so inseparably blended with the maintenance of peace that the great body of the States would regard any inter- ruption of our commercial relations as an irreparable blow to their national prosperity. We are glad to find that Sir John Colborne is aware of the schemes of the Cana- dian insurgents, and those of the marauders on the fron- tiers of the American States. His prudence and promp- titude will inspire the well-affected with courage; the neighbouring colonies will, if necessary, strengthen the military by any despossable troops; while the excellent spirit which the volunteers manifested last winter will have been again roused, and will shew itself in the vigi- lance, coolness, and courage by which they were then distinguished. A large body of troops, and adequate supply of military stores, will, we have no doubt, be despatched with all celerity from England, and will effec- tually quell the insurrection, should any such desperate attempt be made by the restless, reckless spirits who seek to effect a separation of the Canadas from the Pa- rent State, that they may advance themselves on the ruins of British interests, and by the spoil of the British inha- bitants enrich themselves.

The immedite and direct return of Lord Durham to England will put the government in possession of the knowledge his lordship has necessarily acquired. We have that confidence in Lord Durham, as to induce the belief that merging any asperity of feeling under which he is supposed to suffer in the noble sentiment of devo- tien to his country's interests, he will rise superior to every meaner consideration, and bring his best energies, guided by the information he has acquired from the best and authentic sources, to the aid of government; thus dis- appointing and confounding his country's enemies and *his own!*

Lord BROUGHAM and the other Tory leaders may well stand aghast at their own mischief, and at its appropri- ate penalty! They played with the desperation of ruined gamblers for their last stake; and had "screwed their courage to its sticking place" to abide the consequences of failure. They have brought infamy upon their own heads, and—we repeat what we have before, and in almost every form of language expressed—they have destroyed long the cherished hopes of their party! It is no longer a question of mere party ascendancy—the safety of the em- pire depends on the support of the present government, as being the only one which can maintain the balance between the extremes of faction. Around it will now ral- ly all who are not interested in violent change and do- mestic and colonial commotion. Thus the efforts of faction will have been rendered subservient to the esta- blishment of constitutional government, and to the pro- gress of safe and national reform. The elements of strife hushed to repose, or rather having expended their force, will be followed by a calm not more desirable than be- neficial to all but to those who find in discontent and tumult fit employ ment for their restlessness, and encoura- gement to their desperate fortunes, which they hope to repair by change!

CANADIAN PROSPECTS FOR THE WINTER.

The following letter on the much-agitated questions o the two Canadas, and the pro[illegible] of hostilities in tha colony during the winter, [illegible] quarter specially in formed on the subject. [illegible] ommend t

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to attention, as correcting some rather important mistakes committed by one or two English journals of high character, respecting the supposed enmity of what they call the "French Canadians" to the English connexion.

SIR.—You have extracted from several of the English journals various reports and speculations concerning the existing state of things in Canada, and the untoward aspect which that country presents for the approaching winter. To judge by these accounts, the inhabitants are greatly alarmed, and every thing portends a renewal of the scenes of the last season, with more bitterness of feeling, and consequently with more bloodshed in the conflict, and more doubt in the result. You will probably recollect, Mr. Editor, that during the darkest period of Canadian affairs last winter, I predicted the course which matters there would take, and the consumation to which they would lead. I lay no claim to second sight in this; but I do claim to know that region well, and I may appeal to you, Mr. Editor, to vouch that this pretension is not unfounded. I shall exert my prophetic powers once more, and I have no hesitation in saying that all these accounts are grossly exaggerated and injudiciously circulated by the journals to gratify that propensity for every thing that is new and strange, which seems everywhere to have seized upon the reading world; and that the British authority will not meet with any serious opposition in Canada, in the course of the ensuing winter. The reasons are very evident—

First,—Last season there were very few troops in Canada, and, in the upper province, not a soldier west of Niagara, except one company at Malden, where the Detroit river enters Lake Erie. This year there is an army there judiciously stationed at all the important points, in both provinces, well provided and kept upon the alert.

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Secondly.—In politics, as well as in religion, there is every where more or less of a spirit of propagandism, and this spirit now operates upon the people of England, and induces the Government openly to aid the Christino cause in Spain, because the institutions maintained and promised by that party approach those of England more nearly than the political principle of the Carlists. Yet no reasonable man can doubt but that a great majority of the Spanish people desire the restoration of Don Carlos, and it is really not a little difficult for a spectator to ascertain upon what principles one of the most jealous people in the world, in the management of their own affairs, justify to themselves and to other nations, this armed interference in the domestic struggles of another country, and he must have read the history of modern Europe for the last century and a half to very little purpose who does not know that Spain is one of the last nations in the world where any advantage can be expected to result from these interventions; and it is among the anomalies of the present day that a large and well-informed party in France charges the just and wise neutrality which their government is observing in this contest, as a political offence of the administration of the deepest die. A similar feeling to the one described has induced the British people to aid the cause of Portugal and Greece, and to wish well to that of Poland, in the political struggles which those countries have recently witnessed; and, in fact, wherever through the world the cry of liberty has been heard, there have flowed British treasures either in the shape of voluntary subscriptions or of loans, and there have been British subjects pouring out their blood in foreign struggles. In like manner, when the people of the united States heard the same cry upon their Canadian border, they were led to believe, probably without sufficient examination that there was oppression enough to justify a resistance to the existing government, and patriotism and intelligence enough to establish a better and more equal one. From this source arose the sympathy manifested upon the frontier for the Canadian struggle, and which, although not extending to actual assistance within the United States, certainly aided the cause of the revolters, and rendered more difficult the task of the American Goverument which, from the commencement, they were anxious to fulfil, that of preserving a rigid neutrality in the pending contest for supremacy. This difficulty was increased by another circumstance. The laws of the United States on the subject of the performance of their natural duties were first passed under the Presidency of Gen. Washington, when France and Great Britain were engaged in a war to the knife, exhausting their own resources, and openly violating all the received principles of international law relating to the rights of neutrals to prevent their citizens from taking part upon the ocean against either of those powers. These laws had been amended, but still they were far from being sufficient to meet a crisis so violent and so near as that which attend the events of the last winter in Canada. And, besides, the people of the Unites Stated have inherited, from their Anglo-Saxon ancestors, a jealousy of power which renders all legislation, having for its object the introduction of summary authority, slow in its progress, and doubtful in its result, The application of the President, therefore, for the necessary extention of the Executive power, could not be acted on until much time had elapsed, and until many a *lengthy* speech had been delivered. Finally, however, the law passed, and is now in operation, and has been since rigidly enforced. But there was not a lack of legal authority only there was also a great want of physical force, upon the frontier of the United States adjoining Canada. It is well known that the army of the United States is numerically small, and the ordinary duties at the forts upon the Indian line, and the war carrying on in Florida, exhausted the military means of the Republic, so that from Lake Chaplain to the entrance into Lake Huron, that is, along the whole Canadain line, where the excitement made its appearance, embracing the St. Lawrence, Lakes Erie and Ontario, the Niagara and the Detroit rivers, there was not a single American soldier, to whom the government could have recourse. Let me ask any man who has been in the habit of overrating and censuring the *emeutes* in the United States, which the European press is so fond of recording, what would be the state of things in this hemisphere, if there were not a soldier to be seen through the land? If the uniform and the sword and the bayonet were actually unseen and unknown, and if the execution of the laws depended solely upon half-a-dozen officers in the proportion, perhaps, to 50,000 people, almost without pay, and performing their functions under the names of Sheriffs, Deputies, and Constables, whose only arm is a small piece of paper, with a little magic sealing-wax or wafer upon it? One of the most remarkable and honourable facts in the whole history of human society, is the habitual submission of the American people to the law, without the display of the slightest force; a submission inculcated from infancy, and which influences the population from the Atlantic to the Rocky mountains. Why! there was more blood shed in London, in one popular tumult, in 1780, than has been shed in the United States, in all the *emeutes* which have occurred there since the discovery of the Continent.

But, to return from this disgression, the arm of the American executives has been strengthened both by the passage of a more efficient law on the subject of international duties, and by a considerable addition to the military force of the U[illegible] Their troops now occupy position[illegible] Plattsburgh, at Sackett's harbour, at Niagara, at Buffalo, at Detroit, and at Fort Gratiot; thus commanding all the important passes of communication, and with instructions to enforce the laws on this subject. Judicious officers have been sent there, and the commanding General of the Army has taken his station upon the frontier. The excited feelings of the border population of the United States have subsided, and the sentiment is now so general, as to be almost universal, that there was nothing in the political situation of Canada to justify the extreme measure of an armed resistance to the Government. The very lenient course adopted by the Canadian authorities, after the suppression of the difficulties, has not a little contributed to this result.

Thirdly.—What was the cause of the sudden political explosion which took place last winter in the Canadian provinces? I do not believe that the British public fully understand the origin and early progress of that affair, and it is indeed difficult to procure the necessary information. I have doubts whether there was that premeditated arrangement, leading to resistance, which has been supposed. There had been a long series of alleged grievances and of crimination and recrimination; but the spark was probably accidentally applied, and then the conflagration ran through the provinces as the fire runs through thick woods in autumn. The almost total absence of British military force was no doubt the immediate reason why at that moment political was exchanged for physical resistance. The remote causes lie deeper. The struggle, it has been said, and seems to be generally believed in England and France, is one of races, and not of politics—of the descendants of one country against the descendants of another. There must be an error in this. The revolt extended to Upper as well as to Lower Canada, and it is well known, that the same kind of fermentation for many years existed in both provinces. In the lower province, the French population have the numerical ascendency, but not so in the upper. There the English race is almost alone, and, with the exception of a French settlement upon the Detroit river, on the western border of the province, the sole remains of the population existing upon the upper lakes at the period of the conquest, there is scarcely a family of French descent west of Kingstone They are so few as to exercise absolutely no influence upon the political agitations of the country. But, besides, it is not a little remarkable, if this view be correct, that the attachment of the French inhabitants to the British Government should have decreased as the period of their connection has increased. Such a fact would be a striking comment upon the system of colonial administration pursued in the Canadas. It is now little more than thirty years since the cession of Louisiana to the United States, and there is not in their whole extent a population more attached to their political institutions than the French, who occupied that country when it joined the Confederacy, and their descendants. Ten years, however, after that event they displayed equal zeal and courage in resisting the British invasion under General Packenham, and participated in all the honours and rejoicings to which the military incidents of that memorable campaign gave birth. Nearly eighty years have elapsed since the conquest of Canada: and the third and the fourth generations, decendants of the subjugated Canadians, are now upon the stage of action. During the period which has intervened they have twice seen the United States and England at war, and twice have they evinced their attachment to the latter, by bravely uniting to defend their country against the Republication invaders, and when even their inaction would probably have led to a dissolution of their Trans-Atlantic connection, Multiplied instances of their zeal have occurred; and whence then comes the change at this time? We do not believe in this war of races, though we doubt not but that the seeds of disaffection are more extensively scattered among the French than the English population, because the leader of the one have been more consulted and more favoured than the leaders of the other. But have the Canadians been excited to opposition by the practical oppression of the British authorities, colonial or imperial, an oppression sufficiently heavy to justify such an extreme resort? We do not think they have, and we speak with a personal and intimate knowledge of the subject. To say the political affairs of Canada have been in general wisely administered would be to contradict all our knowledge of the history of political excitement; for it is certain that no extensive disatisfaction can prevail in any community without some just ground of complaint. But as to actual practical oppression, there has been perhaps as little in Canada, as in almost any other country in the world. Their laws are fundamentally the same with those in England and the United States, and the taxes are generally lighter than even in the latter country. What then has led to the dangerous attempt at independence? Some of the causes belong to the general system of English colonial govern nent, and others are peculiar to Canada. In the first place, there is a natural and inherent inclination in communities towards self government. And this inclination is stronger in the British colonies than in those of any other nation, because the principles of political freedom are there better appreciated. All the larger ultra-marine possessions of England, governed by her own laws must in time dissolve their connection with her. This is as inevitable as that the child, when he arrives at mature age, should assume the political privileges which society assures to him. This is stated not offensively, for the writer has none but kindly feelings towards the land of his forefathers, where he sees so much to honour and admire, but as a simple and necessary fact, and no true-hearted Englishman would acknowledge a sympathetic feeling with a colonial population, which would be always willing to live in dependence when they had power and intelligence enough to found and maintain their own Government. The period of separation may be retarded or accelerated by a course of wisdom and forbearance, or of folly and oppression. There will always be found unquiet spirits willing to hasten this disjunction; because they hope to find advancement in the change. Now many of these exist, or have existed, in Canada, and have no doubt persuaded a considerable proportion of the population that the time was come for a dissolution of the connection; circumstances contributed to the effect of these representations. The questions in Lower Canada, respecting the supplies which have distracted that province for some years, and impeded or rather prevented the healthful action of the legislature, have engendered an excitement, such as any people jealous of their rights might feel or ought to feel, but which cannot be traced to an existing evil pressing in its operation upon the community. It was the fear of what might happen, rather than the actual perception of what had happened, which led to this effervescence. And in Upper Canada, though in a less degree, the same sensation was visible. But there are other causes of dissatisfaction inseparable from the condition of Canada, and which are independent of the system of the administration of its government, and may be stated without offence to any one. Separated by a line of more than 1,500 miles in length from the inhabited portions of the United States, they have only to cast their eyes over the border, to see a people in the full possession of self government. And without touching at all the questions, whether this system is better or worse than their own, it requires little knowledge of human nature to appreciate the operation of this comparison upon a people essentially free, and whose independent executive is not surrounded with that *prestige* which attends it at home where it has been allowed by a succession of ages, and associated with the glories of the nation. And let me assure you, Mr. Editor that this little word *home* contains the true key of colonial dissatisfaction. A British governor or judge, or other high functionary or military officer, is sent to a distant colony to exercise certain functions, more or less important to the people. Now he does not make that country his home; he does not associate himself with the interests and feelings or prospects of the people. He considers his residence there temporary and his ultimate return certain. The colony is the home of the governed but the mother country of the governors. There are exceptious to this particularly in the larger colonies, but no man has entered Canada without hearing England designated as *home* and being impressed with a melancholy reflexion that those who ought to be most interested in the condition of that beautiful country are but migratory beings waiting the return of the proper season to commence their flight. There is perhaps no remedy for this, but its consequences are not the less inevitable. But, besides, on all the interior border there much greater activity of business upon the American than upon the Canadian side, and real property is three, four, and five times more valuable. I state this fact as it is universally known to exist without seeking to investigate the cause. But the effect is to produce dissatisfaction and to lead to the indulgence of hopes that any change may be an improvement. It will be readily acknowledged that these causes are not sufficiently powerful in their immediate operation to produce another armed opposition to the British authority at the moment when the power of the Government has been somuch strengthened; when its officers are every where upon the watch; when most of the influential leaders of the former insurrection have fled or are banished; and when so little time has elapsed since that insurrection was quelled.

Fourthly.—There were also several minor causes in operation last winter which no longer exist to promote an explosion. There seems to be a man of sense at the head of the government of Upper Canada who will not send all the troops out of the province to tempt the people to insurrection. The conduct of the late Governor in this respect as avowed by himself exhibits certainly, one of the most extraordinary freaks which is to be found in the whole history of human affairs. The last winter was unusually mild in the United States and Canada. The lakes were navigated in January—a remarkable fact almost without example. This gave an opportunity to cross the border at any point; and it became impossible to guard the approaches to the country. The great lakes are never wholly frozen, but usually, cannot be crossed in winter and then the communication is confined to certain points which may be watched and secured. But I must quit this subject as I have already encroached upon your time; but before doing so let me add a few words on the subject of the return of Lord Durham. I have read with amazement the Jeremiads in the English journals upon the subject. Really one would suppose that the connexion with Canada depended upon the administration of that nobleman, and hat the last thread was cut by his return. I do not believe his continuance there would have added one hour to this connexion, or that his return will take one hour from it; except so far as his measures might be satisfactory or unsatisfactory; which measures, whatever they might have been may be just as well executed by the commanding general in Canada, or by any other person the government may dispatch there. As to the mere personal qualities of the individual, they would hardly weigh as dust in the balance in these troubles, and if they would, most certainly, the bearing of Lord Durham from what I have understood of him, is not of a nature to attach a colonial people to him. He would not make extensive power less invidious by any personal humility in its exercise. I have sometimes thought he was willing to seize any ostensible pretext for his return, having underrated the difficulties he was fated to encounter, or having overrated his own qualifications to meet them. As to the vote of Parliament, respecting the deportation of certain accused persons to Bermuda, or rather respecting the punishment of death decreed against them, in the proclamation of Lord Durham, in case they should leave there, it is astonishing to me that there can be two opinions about it. Where is the Englishman from Johnny Grot's house to the Land's End, who would not have blushed for his country, if such a measure had not attracted the attention of the government, or in attracting it, had not met the reproof which the statute book now so justly exhibits? What! the punishment of death for leaving a colony, over which Lord Durham had no more authority than Papineau, and this to be inflicted by virtue of an executive mandate! No ministry could have lived a day in England after a vote approving such a procedure; or, if they could, it would have been to the eternal disgrace of the country through Christendom. I do not be there ist a Pasha in Turkey, who would not lose his horse's tai for such an assertion of power.

A TRAVELLER.

CHURCH EXTENSION IN THE METROPOLIS.

Much activity has lately prevailed among the friends of the Established Church, and all classes desirous of extending the means of providing church accommodation for the poor in populous districts, erection of new churches and chapels of ease. Three new churches have been recently consecrated in the large parish of Stepney. The last was consecrated by the Bishop of London, a fortnight ago, in the presence of 1,100 persons, among whom were the principal gentry, merchants, and residents of the district, who appeared to take a lively interest in the affair. Stepney now contains five spacious churches, with 3 000 sittings for the poor. Until within the last ten years this large portion of the metropolis only contained one church the ancient edifice with which so many interesting recollections are associated. A large church on the estate of Sir Charles Morgan, in Tredegar-square, Stepney, has been just finished, and the ceremony of consecration will be performed by the Bishop of London next week. Although much has been done in Stepney, more has been done in Rotherhithe, on the opposite shore, which contains a population of 13,000 inhabitants. In the year 1836 there was only one church in the partish, with 1,300 sittings when the present rector, the Reverend Mr. Black, proposed that three new churches should be erected, assigning a district to each containing a population of 3,000 leaving 4,000 to the mother church. One church has been already completed and opened in the lower part of Rotherhithe, near the Commercial Dock; another in Paradise-street, built and endowed by Mrs. Hyndman's trustees, from the munificent bequest of that worthy lady, is nearly finished; and the first stone of a third will be shortly laid in the Deptford-road, opposite the workhouse. In order to provide for the wants of the parishioners to education, four large school-rooms, in addition to two for boys and two for girls previously existing, were built and paid for last year, and a fifth school for infants, on a large scale with apartments over for two mistresses, has also been built adjoining the church in the lower town. These schools are superintended by the rector, curate, and appointed ministers of the new churches. A sum of 6,000l. has been awarded by parliamentary commissioners and the committee of the metropolis Church Fund towards the building of two of the Rotherhithe churches, the whole expense of which will not be less than 11,000l. Committees are to be formed in each of the parishes of St. George's in the East and St. George's Southwark, to receive subscription for the building of additional churches each to contain 500 free sittings and schools in connexion therewith. Grants from the Metropolis Church Building Fund and from her Majesty's commissioners for building and enlarging Churches and Chapels will be made in furtherance of the plan. A new church capable of holdin[illegible] 1,100 persons was, as we stated on Monday, consecrat[illegible] on Saturday last by the Bishop of London in Lisson grov[illegible] Among the new churches building in the metropolis a[illegible] one in the Tenter ground, Whitechapel, and another i[illegible] Berwick-street, Soho. The edifice in Whitechapel is n[illegible] but finished, and will afford sittings for 1,200 persons that in Berwick-street, a very handsome Gothic structur[illegible] the roof of which is now being covered over, will hol[illegible] 200 more. Grants have been made from the funds of th[illegible] Metropolitan Church Building Fund towards the erecti[illegible] on of these churches.

One of the largest and most handsome of the new ec[illegible] clesiastical buildings in London is being erected on [illegible] plot of ground given by Mr. Potts, the vinegar-merchant[illegible] at the back of Park-street, Southwak, which will be [illegible] great ornament to this part of the metropolis. The exter[illegible] nal walls of this church are completed, and the Gothic tower, which is to be 160 feet in height, is raising its head above the surrounding houses, and already appears a conspicuous object. The whole expense will be defrayed by Mrs. Hyndman's trustees.—*Gl be Nou.* 22.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, Nov. 19.
(*From our own Correspondent.*)

In my letter sent by the William Fawcett yesterday, I mentioned the safe arrival of Lord and Lady Howard de Walden and family on the 17th. His Excellency paid a visit to the King and Queen yesterday; and has been visited by the premier, the diplomatic body, the Duke of Terceira, Count Villa Real, and numerous other persons of distinction. Lord Howard's arrival has not however, yet been mentioned by the Lisbon papers.

The presents sent by the King of the French, by the hands of his ambassador extraordinary, to his royal godson, are said to be worth about 400 milreis (100l.) The following is an exact catalogue of the names of the young prince:—Don Luis Filippe Maria Fernando Pedro de Alcantara Antonio Miguel Rafael Gonzaga Xavier Francisco de Assis Joao Julio Augusto Volsondo de Braganza e Bourbon Saxe Coburg Gotha. His title, as I mentioned, is that of Duke of Oporto.

The compliment paid to Louis Philippe just at this time in entreating him to stand as godfather to the young prince and the extraordinary respect paid to his representatives on this occasion have occasioned some observations in conjunction with the singular policy of the French government with respect to the contest now going on in another part of the Peninsula. Some indeed may and I believe some do imagine that it is possible that the cause of Isabel and of constitutional monarchy may be trampled under foot in Spain and still the present dynasty, if not the present institutions, may by some hocus pocus or other be preserved in Portugal. The release of the Carlist prisoners and the refusal to renew the auxiliary force sent by Portugal in conformity with the stipulations of the quadruple alliance notwithstanding the urgent regent of the Spanish government give some countenance to the supposition that the idea of a sort of French neutrality had entered the minds of some parties here. The popular organs are however all unanimous in asserting the entire identity of interest of Portugal and Spain in this question, whilst the constant supply of arms and horses to the Carlists, received through France the uninterrupted passage of persons of note to swell the Carlist ranks and the last event the safe journey of the Princess of Beira to espouse the Pretender have opened the eyes of some who were most infatuated with the notion of French support to the Liberal cause. Even the correspondent of the *Nacional* at Madrid whose first letters were all in praise of the Olalla ministry and French alliance says in one of his recent letters. "They talk of a certain protocol, concocted between the despots of the north and the King of the French relative to the fate of unhappy Spain but I do not believe it, though I should be rejoiced to learn that the report was well-founded, because then we should know with certainty in what light to consider France whether as a friend or enemy—a fact of which we are at present in ignorance because some times she acts as an enemy and sometimes as a friend. All the artillery and the greater part of the munitions and arms that Don Carlos possesses, as well as the Princess of Beira the eldest son of Don Carlos and other 'canalha,' have passed by the Pyrenees with connivance, if not of the French government at least of the French authorities, without doubt with the object of flattering the northern powers. It really appears incredible that a man of the great acquirements of Louis Philippe should have conceived the absurd expectation of leaguing himself in strict and sincere frindship with the monarchs of those nations and certainly, if he consulted his true interests, he would suport the cause of Queen *Isable* and that of Spanish liberty with all his forces; but sooner or latter he will find out his error!"

The *Nacional* itself writes on this subject in the same spirit, and the *Athleta* of Oporto argues the impossibility of preserving the present dynasty in Portugal unless with the constitution. The latter overthrowa and absolutism established here under the present dynasty, it would immediately be exposed, it says, to the competition of the following of Don Miguel, or, in his absence, of Don Sebastian. The Miguelites would never consent to play an inferior part under an absolute government which they must if it were established under the present dynasty. There seems much truth in this remark and if any entertain the idea that the success of Carlism in Spain would not involve a change of dynasty in Portugal, they should reflect upon it. All experience is opposed to the notion of the possibility of restoring absolutism in Spain, and of preserving a constitutional system in Portugal. This country necessarily follows the steps of its more powerful neighbour, and it may safely be predicted that if its system were changed the dynasty would soon be changed too, in spite of any such such support as the present ruler of France could be expected to give.

The language of the papers here is mutually conciliatory at present, all parties anxiously awaiting the opening of the Cortes.

Our ships here are the Donegal, Russell, Tribune, and Trinculo; the French are the Timon frigate, and Cigogne brig of war. I mentioned that the Tonnerre steamer, with the Count Durosnel, left yesterday—it was bound, I believe, for Rochfort.—*Chronicle, Nov.* 29.

In consequence of the mutiny on board the Mogol," says the *Siecle*, "the ship got on shore on Oct. 22, between Beachyhead and Dungeness. An English boat sold, rather than gave, her assistance to the vessel in danger, for, having carried out an anchor to about a cable's length, by which the Mogol was enabled to get afloat again, an operation which did not employ more than half an hour, the captain was called on to pay five thousand francs! He also hastened his departure as speedily as possible from Dover harbour, where he was obliged to pay in equal weight of gold for the space he occupied, and the very air he breathed." We think our contemporary must be misinformed, and has probably made a mistake of 5000 for 500 in the sum demanded, according to invariable custom, for assisting a ship in distress with a valuable cargo on board. As for the charges made at Dover we can say nothing, not knowing what their amount may have been; but if sailors pay as heavily in the harbour as landsmen do in the inns of that town, "it is really too bad."—*Galignani.*

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